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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1833.

For the Western Luminary.

What is a Revival of Religion?

MR. EDITOR—In order to have this subject fairly before us, I will inquire briefly, in what a *revival* of religion truly consists.

And in order to advance properly in this inquiry, it will be profitable to consider briefly the nature of true religion. True religion, I would define, a just and spiritual knowledge of God and his truth, holy and devout exercises and affections of mind, exhibited in a life of piety, righteousness and meekness.

That spiritual knowledge is an essential characteristic of true religion, is abundantly manifest from the testimony of God—Col. 3: 10. "And have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him." John 17: 3. "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent." Rom. 10: 17. "To them faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." So also the blessings and graces of religion are bestowed through the knowledge of God and Christ. 2 Peter 1: 2, 3. "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through th knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord, according as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain to life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that hath called us to glory and virtue;"—and hence we are exhorted to "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." It is then manifest that without a correct and a spiritual knowledge of God, of Jesus Christ, there can be no true religion, whatever other things may be possessed;—for it is from the knowledge of the truth, that all the exercises and actions of true religion spring and receive their distinguishing character, as true and acceptable to God. I do not wish to be understood here, as meaning the mere *intellectual perception* of the truth, but the same knowledge meant in the scriptures quoted, a knowledge which implies *approbation, consent,* and *confidence.*

From this knowledge, or spiritual perception of the truth, arise all the exercises and affections of true religion. Such as faith—which works by love, love to God—delight and complacence in God—admiring thoughts of God—desires and longings after God—delight in the children of God—love to mankind—contrition of soul—abhorrence of sin—and self-abhorrence on account of sin—the peace of God which passeth all understanding—joy in the Holy Ghost—joy unspeakable and full of glory—and exulting and glorying in God our Saviour. And out of these views, exercises and feelings will necessarily spring the Spirit of piety and holy obedience.

Now sir, we know that where our knowledge, or spiritual perception of the truth of God is in a clouded or a declining state, all the exercises and graces of religion in our hearts will decline also, and in the declension of faith and love, &c. moral obligation loses its strength in the heart, and the spirit of piety and obedience declines. If religion is subject to decline, it may be revived, or quickened to its primitive energy and power.

The Prophet prayed that the Lord would revive his work, and remember mercy. This is applicable to the revival of the work of God or religion in the hearts of those whoare now the people of God, and to the extension of the work of God, in a congregation or region, to those who have never before felt oracknowledged its power.

And here I would remark, that God always commences this work among his own people, as will be found by any who are at the pains to examine the history of revivals. When this work is properly displayed, it shows itself,

1. In the purification of the *sons of Levi*, and in their more entire consecration to the service of God, and the advancement of his kingdom. The knowledge of God comes home with more power to their hearts and consciences, their faith is aroused to new energy and vigor, the love of God is shed abroad in their hearts anew by the Holy Ghost. They have more of the spirit of devotion and reverence for the character and authority of God, they have more of the spirit of prayer and of the spirit of preaching: they have a more deep sense of the awful responsibility of their office—of the greatness of their work, of the infinite value of souls, of their great and imminent danger while out of Christ, and of their own weakness, imperfection, and insufficiency as earthen vessels to whom the dispensation of the Gospel is committed. Of consequence they preach very differently,—

"He preaches as never sure to preach again,
And as a dying man to dying men."

He forgets himself in his deep concern for the souls of men, and preaches with more earnestness, more energy, more simplicity, and more faithfulness; his object is not self-exhibition and applause, but concealing himself behind the cross of Christ, to exhibit to men the plain and solemn truths of the gospel in the most simple, most intelligible, the most pointed and home-thrusting manner. Of course, all controversy is as much as possible laid to rest, and the weapons of its warfare hung in the hall;—all vain speculation, and metaphysical hair-splitting, are left among the rubbish in the study, lest their presence should freeze the souls of men, and quench the Spirit of God; all unnecessary and irrelevant matter, and vain exhibition in manner, are laid aside as obstructing him in the pursuit of the great and noble object of his ministry, which is, by holding up the cross of Christ, to spread the light and the glory of God, and thus secure the salvation of men.

2. This work displays itself among the members of the body of Christ. The Spirit of God is poured out abundantly—and a deeper and a more awful sense of the all-pervading presence of God is realized, a more solemn respect for the preached Gospel, and for the public worship and ordinances of God's house, pervades the whole church. They have a stronger and a more realizing persuasion of the truth of the Gospel—that it involves their responsibility, their safety, and the eternal interests of the whole world. The work of faith is displayed in laying them prostrate in the dust of humility before God, under a deep sense of their sinfulness, their ingratitude, their entire dependance upon God, and their utter insufficiency in the discharge of every duty in his sight—the spirit of earnest, importunate and persevering prayer is diffused into every breast, and constraining every heart, manifests itself by a strong and unshaken confidence in the promise and faithfulness of God, that lays hold upon the horns of the altar, and expects and waits for his blessing. The spirit of brotherly kindness is shed abroad in every heart, and shows itself in the concern that each one manifests for the welfare and prosperity of all the brethren in the Lord. Every man looks not on his own things alone, but every one also on the things of others. And in immediate connection, is the love of souls, that are perishing without God, and without hope in the world—and with all diligence, faithfulness and perseverance, the power of intercession for these dying souls, is urged at the throne of God's mercy, until he cause a shaking among the dry bones of the valley of death.

3. The prayers of God's people are heard, and the work of revival spreads among the impenitent and hitherto unconcerned, and shows itself in their deep conviction of sin and overwhelming anxiety about their condition.—At this stage, an awful solemnity pervades the whole region where the work goes forward, the vain and the giddy, the proud and the profane, the old and the young, of every class, are awfully serious, even Atheists and Infidels who before, by self-conceit and arrogance, steeled their hearts against the truth—and the moralist and self-righteous Pharisee, who had wrapped themselves in a cloak of their own doings, are shaken from their foundations, and trembling in view of eternity and the judgment seat of Christ, are driven to seek peace and refuge in the hope of his cross.

Some are brought speedily to cry, "men and brethren, what must I do to be saved?" and with penitent and anxious hearts receive the instructions and hope of the Gospel; while others deavour to conceal their convictions, and writhe in agony, desiring to suppress their feelings. But the power of conviction, and the fire of God's wrath consumes their souls within them; and under the pressure of their burden, they are compelled to bow to the sceptre of Christ, and submit to the Gospel. And others stifle their convictions and resist the Spirit of God, and fighting against his influences, they work their way through the blood of the covenant, and the calls and entreaties of mercy, down to the pit of darkness and everlasting despair. While others more profane and hardened, scoff and ridicule, blaspheme and despise the work of God, and behold and wonder, and perish; for the Lord works a mighty work in their day, a work which though a man declare it unto them, they will in no wise believe.

Now, sir, do we desire that the Lord would thus pour down salvation on the land, and accomplish his work in the salvation of men; then let us seek and pray for a revival of religion. H.

American Revivals.

In a late number of the London Congregational Magazine we find a Review of Sprague's Lectures on Revivals, which contains some things that will be interesting to American readers. To the Glasgow edition of the Lectures is perfixed an essay by the Rev. George Redford, in which there are some remarks on the comparative rapidity of increase in the English and American Congregational Churches. In regard to the former there are no adequate data for a calculation. The following remarks, however, are thought by the Reviewer to be nearly accurate.

"Allowing that some churches increase much more rapidly than others, that some do but barely maintain their numbers, and that some few are even declining, still I think it may be stated as a general fact, that the increase amounts to nearly four or five per cent. per annum. Thus, supposing a church to consist of a hundred members, and the annual increase to be five, we should then have the total results of an increase in twenty years amounting to the original number; making the whole double of what it was twenty years ago. This, I suppose, will be found to be nearly the fact as it regards both Independent and Baptist churches."

"Now if a generation is removed by death in something like thirty-three years, it will follow, that the average annual inroad upon Christian Societies must be three per cent., and it certainly is not less. If we add to this the five already supposed, we shall then have the total success, of eight souls per cent. per annum—three to supply the losses occasioned by death, and five to go to the amount of clear accession. But if the annual converts to Christianity, taken altogether, are no more than eight in every congregation, where the members amount to a hundred, and the hearers to four hundred, the success cannot be accounted large, considering the various and incessant means employed to promote evangelical religion. There has been, moreover, a very considerable increase of population within twenty years, amounting to nearly one third, and considerably above one-fourth. This will reduce our absolute increase of five per cent, one fourth; that is, to three and three-fourths. Here then is something like the relative aggression, that Christianity is making at the present moment upon the unevangelized population. This, however, it must be observed, is the supposed clear additional annual increase upon the original numbers, after supplying all the losses by death, and maintaining the original ratio to the population."

The Rev. J. A. James gives it as his opinion "that, compared with the prodigious amount of instrumentality employed in this age, [in England,] the quantity of spiritual effect was never so small." The reviewer supposes a general view of the American churches would give a more favorable result. After giving a sketch of the Rev. Dr. Hyde's history of the church in Lee, he concludes that the same result would be obtained by a comparison of individual churches in the two countries.

Of American preaching, and its effects upon English hearers, Mr. Redford says: "It is now, I believe, universally admitted that it is neither so efficient nor so acceptable, as that of our ministers." Upon which the reviewer remarks:

"It must, however, be remembered that the American preachers have often preached here under unfavorable circumstances. Sometimes they have been listened to from mere curiosity,—often with great prejudice, still oftener with marvellous and most extravagant expectations. A cotemporary has hazarded the opinion, that one reason why American preaching is disliked in England is, that it is too intellectual. Mr. Redford finds an explication in the circumstances of the people, the habits of society, the habits of thought, the substratum of character, which he argues are quite different in the two countries. We believe there is some weight in both these remarks, but we do not think that either of them touches the main cause of the unpopularity of American preaching in England. We have heard most of the sermons preached in London, and the immediate neighborhood, by American ministers, and if we were to venture an opinion, it would be, that they were admirably adapted to awaken both the dead sinner and the slumbering Christian."

And again, after quoting from Dr. Porter, of Farmington, an account of the effect produced there by Mr. Nettleton's preaching, and especially by two sermons which are named, the reviewer adds:

"Yet the *very same* sermon (that from Genesis vi. 3.) was preached on the following week to two other large and solemn assemblies in adjoining parishes, with no special effect that could be traced. We might add, that both these sermons, tremendously heart-searching as they are, have been preached in England, (we heard one,) and called heavy, powerless, and unimpressive!"—*Boston Recorder.*

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Abstract of the Twenty-fourth Annual Report, compiled from the Boston Recorder and N. Y. Evangelist.

The report commences with a suitable notice of the decease of the Hon. Egbert Benson, one of the corporate members, Sir John Malcom and William Wilberforce, foreign corresponding members, and three Female missionaries. Ten years since, it was remarked in the 13th report, that, "though disappointments sometimes intervene, and occasion apprehension if not anxiety, there is much to impart courage, and to warrant the expectation of success." In no year is this more applicable than that which closes at this meeting.

Of the events of Providence which open new and promising fields for missions, and give cheering indications of great and decisive changes in favor of Christianity, the most prominent are, the revolutions among the principal Mahommedan powers, and the arrangements of the British government in regard to the Asiatic trade. The Directors of the London Missionary Society recently published to their patrons, that "*Idolatry is not long to be the religion of India. The mighty fabric of Hindooism is tottering, and many of its greatest votaries are now apprehensive of its fall!*"

There are many indications of the increase of the missionary spirit in this country. The conviction is extending, among ministers and churches, that the great thing to be aimed at, in a revival of religion, in respect to the churches and individual Christians, is to bring them to LIVE FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD. And therefore it is an essential point of every pastor's duty to instruct, and excite, and guide his people, and of the people to incite one another, in prosecuting this work; and such preaching and efforts, conducted in the right spirit, are among the very best means of grace, and most consonant with the state of revival.

Another indication is an increased estimation and patronage of the Missionary Herald. To excite, and extend, and cherish the missionary spirit, the great thing required is the diffusion of information. To do this is the object of the Herald, for which it is, in the judgement of judicious friends, well adapted, and wherever taken the desired effect follows. Without any special efforts to promote its circulation, it has increased more than a thousand the past year, and is now 13,000. In no way can a minister or private Christian more effectually promote the spirit of missions, than by obtaining and circulating the Herald.

Still another indication is, that a more favorable reception is generally given in our congregations, to the agents, of the Board. Formerly, and not very long time since, prejudices were very extensively cherished against agents of benevolent societies. Many thought them unnecessary; more received them with coldness and rejoiced when they were gone. Now the agents concur in stating that the churches are improving.

MISSION TO GREECE.

Jonas King and Elias Riggs, missionaries; and their wives.

During the past year Greece has been in an unsettled condition; and before the arrival of the new king Otho, travelling was dangerous, and missionary operations were confined almost to Athens. Mr. Riggs arrived at Athens on the 27th of January. He had before paid so much attention to Modern Greek as to be able to make considerable use of it in conversation, and soon took the charge of what might be called perhaps a Bible Class in one of the schools.

Much good is done in the Levant by calling into useful exercise native talent. Mr. King has in this way exerted much salutary influence. Like Naplos, a liberal and serious minded ecclesiastic, and one of the best Lancasterian Schoolmasters in Greece—George Constantine, educated by the British and Foreign School Society—Baphas, from the Ionian University—and Anastasius Karavelles, educated at Amherst College at the expense of the Board, are employed, with one or two others, in the schools at Athens. Karavelles is expected soon to open a school in his native town, Kalamata, in the southern part of the Peloponnesus.—Mr. King's Hellenic school, under the charge of Baphas, has about 70 scholars, a number of whom are from other parts of Greece. One is a priest from Sparta. The whole number of scholars in the four schools is about 250.—From 15 to 120 attend Mr. King's two Greek services on the Sabbath. During a visit last year to Nauplia, the seat of government, Mr. K. distributed, nearly 1,800 school books, and 55 New Testaments,—besides a considerable quantity of the former—printed at the Malta press—which he presented to the Secretary for Religious and Public Instruction, and which were by him distributed among the schools of Greece. That officer had also received from Switzerland, and distributed in the same way, a quantity of the Modern Greek New Testament.

MISSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

William Goodell and H. G. O. Dwight, missionaries; and their wives.

The notices of this mission are arranged under several heads:

The Greeks.

A year and a half had elapsed at the close of 1832, since the arrival of Mr. Goodell at Constantinople, and in that time nearly 30 Lancasterian schools had gone into operation among the Greeks of the city and vicinity,—containing more than 2,000 children, of whom not less than 100 were girls. Although not intimately connected with all these schools, Mr. G. had been able to exert an extensive and beneficial influence in very many of them. The Patriarch afforded them liberal patronage, and most of the Bishops seemed well disposed, but among the common priesthood, for some reason, they were not regarded with such general favor. The people have been induced to help themselves as much as possible, but the greater part of the schools have been more or less assisted by donations of books, &c. The publications from the Malta press, used in the schools, have the express sanction of the Patriarch.—The mission has exercised immediate and entire control over only two schools, one at Bayuk Derch and the other at Galata. The former has been suspended, in consequence of Popish influence exerted over the Greek Bishop. The latter is a kind of *normal* school, and is the general rendezvous for teachers,—who come there to learn the Lancasterian system, or to be instructed by Mr. Paspati in Arithmetic, or to ask advice, or to get slates, books, &c. It has two departments, one for boys and the other for girls. Not long since one of the high officers of the Sultan came to see the school, and on retiring left a donation of 500 piastres.

The Armenians.

The Armenians of Constantinople, amounting, it is supposed, to 100,000 souls, improve on acquaintance. They are more ingenuous and frank than was expected. As a body they are intelligent. Many regard their ritual as incumbered with numerous burdensome ceremonies not required by the Scriptures, and of no practical advantage; and sigh for something better, without knowing exactly what they want,—as if the Lord were preparing them for a gracious visitation.

Mr. Goodell's time is divided between the Greeks and the Armenians, and his intercourse with both is chiefly through the medium of the Turkish language. Mr. Dwight devotes his whole attention to the Armenians, and has been busily employed in learning their language; or rather both their ancient and modern languages; between which there is found to be more difference than between the ancient and modern Greek. The modern Armenian is used much more extensively than was at first supposed, and the school books must be prepared in that language. Many of the Armenians, however, read only the Armeno-Turkish, or the Turkish language in the Armenian character; and nearly all the adult Armenians in Turkey, who read the Armenian, read also the Armeno-Turkish.

A translation of the New Testament into the Armeno-Turkish, prepared by Mr. Goodell, with the assistance of bishop Dionysius, has been printed at Malta by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is now in a course of thorough revision for a new edition, which it is hoped the American Bible Society will consent to publish. A translation of the Old Testament into the same language has been completed by Dionysius, and will be ready for publication after revision.

In regard to education, the Armenians have been stimulated by the schools in operation among the Greeks, and measures have been taken to provide the necessary helps in the Armenian language for Lancasterian schools,—as also for the preparation of some tracts, and cards with Scripture lessons. Mr. Goodell says there is no sort of ecclesiastical censorship among the Armenians of Turkey, in respect to books.

Aid to the General Armenian Mission.

In consequence of information obtained by Messrs Smith and Dwight, respecting the mission of the Basle Missionary Society to the Armenians of Asiatic Russia, the superintendent of the Malta press has been authorized to print gratuitously for that mission, books to the value of $1,000; and a like sum has been appropriated for the establishment and support of schools under the direction of the same mission.

The missionaries of the Constantinople mission now reside at Ortay Koy, an Armenian and Jewish village about 5 miles above Galata, one of the suburbs of Constantinople.—A station at Broosa, one of the most beautiful cities in the Turkish empire, situated at the foot of the Asiatic Olympus, is recommended and contemplated.

MISSION TO SYRIA.

Beyroot.—Isaac Bird, Eli Smith, George B. Whiting, and William Thompson, missionaries; Asa Dodge, M. D., missionary physician; and their wives.

The mission has experienced a severe loss in the death of Gregory Wortabet, whose history is known to the reader of missionary intelligence, and the light of whose Christian character shone with peculiar brightness as his life drew near to its close. With such men as Wortabet and Asaad Shidiak as trophies in the forefront of the march upon Syria, and with the promises of the Lord of Hosts, which surely apply to that if to no other upon earth, there is cause to labor in this mission with joyful expectation. There is no longer reason to doubt but that Asaad is dead, and that he died a martyr to the truth, stedfast unto the end. Pharez Shidiak, a brother of Asaad, is now usefully employed in one of the schools established in Egypt by the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. Thomson and Dr. Dodge arrived at Beyroot on the 24th of February last. Arrangements for a new station have been delayed, among other causes, by the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Whiting on a voyage to Constantinople undertaken for the benefit of her health. Mr. Thompson has visited Jerusalem in company with Mr. Nicholayson, a missionary to the Jews. They both made arrangements there for the accommodation of their families.

Mr. Bird has been diligently employed in composing a reply to the Bishop of Beyroot's Answer to Mr. King's Farewell Letter. The Answer was printed at Rome. Mr. Bird's Reply is comprised in thirteen Letters addressed to the Bishop of Beyroot "by certain Christians of that city." The Letters contain a great variety of extracts from the writings of the Fathers and Romish doctors against the Bishop's opinions, reasonings, and expositions of Scripture. Preparatory to this, Mr. Bird was furnished with the more important works of the ancient Fathers; and what was found wanting to complete the library of the mission in the polemic department, was munificently supplied by Mr. Parnell, one of the devoted men who commenced the mission in Bagdad. He also presented the mission with a lithographic press.

As no serious obstacles to the employment of the press in Syria is apprehended, the Arabic part of the establishment at Malta is to be immediately sent to Beyroot, to be superintended there by Mr. Smith.

The late communications of the missionaries mention several places as inviting stations for missions, and ask that five or six more may be sent to their help, that new stations may be commenced without delay. And they remind the Committee that Physicians sent out as missionaries will enjoy peculiar facilities of access to the confidence and affections of the people; and also express the wish that pious and discreet merchants and tradesmen might be induced, on their own responsibility to settle in the country.

MISSION TO THE JEWS OF TURKEY.

William G. Schauffler, missionary.

The Jews at Constantinople are variously estimated at from 40,000 to 80,000. It is believed that more Jews are collected there than in any other place of their dispersion. Mr. Schauffler has been employed in learning the languages, preparing tracts for the press, and other labors. The Jewish boys attend school for several years, but not the girls. It is rare to find males who cannot read, and as rare to find a female reader. There is an extraordinary excitement among the Jews at Constantinople, which is apparently owing to a disposition among many to inquire after the truth.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Daniel Temple, missionary and superintendent of the press; Homan Hallock, missionary printer; and their wives.

Since Oct. 16, 1831, there have been printed in modern Greek the following books;

Abridgement of the Acts,	
Peter Parley's Geography, with beautiful lithographic maps,	
History of England, by Worcester,	4,000 copies.
History of France, by Worcester,	4,000
History of Elijah,	4,000
History of Elisha,	4,000
History of David,	4,000
History of the Sandwich Islands,	2,000
Dialogues on Grammar,	1,000
An Arithmetic,	
Scripture compend, by Niketeplos	4,000

In the Press

Bickersteth's Scripture Help, abridged,
Littleton's Conversion of St. Paul.

Cuts for an edition of Woodbridge's Geography in modern Greek have been sent out, having been generously presented by the publishers. Mr. Woodbridge has permitted stereotype plates of his excellent Outline and Skeleton maps to be taken for this and the other printing establishments of the Board. Founts of Hebrew and Spanish-Rabbinic type have been ordered for the accommodation of the Jewish mission in Turkey.

The Arabic part of this establishment is to be removed, as already mentioned, to Beyroot, and the remainder will be immediately transferred, still under the direction of Messrs. Temple and Hallock, to Smyrna.

Mission to the Nestorians.

Jonas Perkins, missionary; and his wife.

Mr. Perkins has just left this country for the purpose of commencing the mission. The position he is expected to occupy is not only interesting in relation to the Nestorians, but it is in the very center of Mohammedanism, and on the dividing line between the two great sects of that false religion. Nor should we forget the antiquity of the branch of the church of Antioch to which he is sent, nor how extensively its doctrines were once diffused, nor with what zeal and success it once supported Christian missions among the tribes and nations of central and eastern Asia. The Committee are anxious to associate a physician with Mr. Perkins. So little comparatively is known of the Nestorians, that this must be at first in a great degree an exploring mission.

The mission is in fact one to the Syrian Church, on which was conferred the high honor of first bearing the name of Christ, and of sending the first mission to the heathen, and of rearing the trophies of its missionary zeal throughout Persia and Southern India, and over upper Asia, and even as there is strong reason to believe, in the very heart of China.

It is the intention of the Committee to take measures for ascertaining with greater certainty what can be done to restore the Gospel to Persia, and the countries east and northeast bordering on India and the Chinese Empire.

BOMBAY MISSION.

Two stations, Bombay and Ahmednuggur. Five missionaries and a printer.

At Bombay, the gospel continues to be preached, in the chapel, in the streets, and market places, and on journies into the interior. Three services are held in the chapel on the Sabbath, two in the native language and one in English. A Bible class for the teachers is held on Tuesday. Also a daily morning service in the chapel, with particular reference to the workmen in the printing office. Street preaching has many advantages in that country. The missionary goes out, and commences a conversation with one or two, and extends it to others as curiosity draws them around him. The discourse is upon one topic or upon a number of topics, as occasion may require, and is didactic, argumentative, polemical or hortatory, according to circumstances. Such walks of usefulness furnish good opportunities for the distribution of tracts and the Scriptures. For their ordinary tours on the neighboring continent, the missionaries have a convenient circuit, which has been visited twice during the year, and the schools connected with the mission were examined and the gospel preached, with the distribution of tracts, &c. All classes are taught except the Musselmen. During the latter tour, a Hindoo in one of the southern villages, solicited a copy of the New Testament, saying that he could read. The missionary not having any with him at the time, invited the man to call on him in the evening at a neighboring village.—He came and during the conversation which was then held with him, confessed that from his childhood he had worshipped idols until within the two years past, when the preaching of a missionary in one of the schools, and some tracts he had received explanatory of the Christian religion, had induced him to throw his own idols away, and cease from the worship of false gods. The parable of the barren fig-tree was explained to him, and while he heard, he wept. The next morning he called again, and with apparent sincerity reiterated his determination never more to worship idols. He seemed to be indeed convinced of the vanity and wickedness of idolatry and acknowledged Jesus Christ to be the Saviour of sinners; but fear restrained him from openly embracing the true religion. The missionaries think the desire for books is increasing, as well as the preparation of mind to receive them with profit, and to attend upon preaching.

The majority of the schools are taught by Jews, who do not permit heathen rites to be practised in them.—There are 12 schools exclusively for females, containing 302 pupils, 18 other schools containing 63 girls and 1322 boys, being a total of 30 schools and 1385 scholars. Six of the schools are supported by the Society in England for promoting Christian Knowledge. Female education in Bombay is gradually assuming a more encouraging appearance. The difficulty no longer arises from the opposition of parents or children, but from the indifference and the unfaithfulness of teachers. The little girls, instead of requiring a reward for attendance, begin to think it a favor to be instructed. The report contains a translation of an article from the Hurkaru Wurtmanu, a native newspaper published at Bombay by a respectable Parsee, or fire-worshipper, descended from the ancient Persians.

The printing done during the year amounts to 41,500 copies, and 2,700,200 pages.—From the commencement of the mission, the amount of printing in Mahratta done at the press is something over 13 million pages.

A Temperance Society has been formed in the mission, on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, opium, tobacco, and other intoxicating drugs. Eleven men inthe printing office are members.

The church members are 19, including the eight members of the mission. Of 14 ordained missionaries who have been connected with this mission, since its commencement in 1812, 6 have died, 3 have returned in consequence of sickness. Only two females have died. Of 30 children born in the mission, 19 have died, all under 5 years of age.

Mr. Allen returned to Boston in April last, but soon became so much impressed with the importance of the Bible distribution, that on the 1st of July he embarked again for the purpose of itinerating 4 years among the Mahratta countries, as a Bible and Tract distributor.

At Ahmednuggur, Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have recently joined Mr. and Mrs. Read. Mr. Hervey died of Cholera, May 3, 1833, and Mr. and Mrs. Graves have returned to the United States on account of his health. Babujee and Dajeeba, the former a Brahmin, are useful native assistants.

"A number of benevolent English gentlemen residing at Ahmednuggur, opened an Asylum, in the early part of last year, for the infirm poor, and placed it under the superintendance of Mr. Read—the institution is supported by the liberality of its founders. Upwards of 60 were admitted the first year. The number of inmates at the commencement of the present year was 36; and it is remarkable, and in no small degree encouraging to earnest and united prayer for the spread of the gospel, that on the very day appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church and other ecclesiastical bodies in this country for prayer in behalf of a world lying in wickedness, which was extensively observed, a spirit of inquiry was awakened among the inmates of the asylum, and nearly half of them were found proposing the interesting inquiry, "What shall we do to be saved?"

"A Presbyterian church was organized at this station on the 4th of March, consisting of 14 members, 10 of whom were Hindoos. Babujee, the Brahminic convert from Bombay, was ordained elder, and Dajeeba deacon.

Babujee employs himself very diligently in missionary labor, the study of the Scriptures, and writing on theological subjects, and is highly valued by Mr. Read as a helper in the mission. His wife has been won over to the Christian faith, and was received into the church in July of last year. Since becoming connected with the mission she has learned to read and sew. It deserves to be mentioned that on a certain occasion, in the absence of her husband and of Mr. and Mrs. Read, she attended to the daily reading of the scriptures and prayers with the converts and others who were in the habit of attending the family worship of the mission. And on the Sabbath, at the customary hours, she voluntarily assembled them in her own house, and prayed with them, and read and explained the scriptures to them as she was able. Three Hindoos were baptized on the 18th of Nov. and 4 more on the 10th of Feb. and 13 natives have requested baptism.

(To be Concluded.)

Revivals.

Franklin County, Va.—A letter from a clergyman in this county to the Editor states, that since the last meeting of the General Assembly the Lord has graciously poured out his spirit in the counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Charlotte, and Prince Edward in Virginia. There have been 500 persons added to the Church in those counties within the last three months.—*Philadelphian.*

In Dunkirk, N. Y.—From Rev T. Stillman, dated Sept. 16th, 1833.

Brother Griswold—If the heart of the Christian can ever rejoice and overflow with gratitude and thankfulness to God, it must be when he hears of the success of the Redeemer's kingdom; and if the feelings of his heart are excited by the benevolence which the Gospel inspires, it will be to him comparatively a matter of indifference in what portion of the vineyard God manifests his glory, in building up Zion.

Believing that an account of what God has recently done in this place, will contribute something to the joy of Christians, I am induced through your paper to present a brief statement of a protracted meeting in this village.

Having passed through a long, dark, cheerless, winter night of stupidity, during which every thing wore a discouraging aspect, Christians began in the month of June to exhibit some indicatiohs of returning life, and we ventured to set apart last Saturday as a day of fasting and prayer. All denominations united in its observance; and it seemed as if the little alienations of feeling, which usually separate the different portions of Christ's flock, were all abandoned for the sake of a general interest. About the middle of July *"the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees,"* became so audible, and the harmony of feeling among Christians so complete, that no doubt remained about the propriety of uniting in a protracted meeting.

For want of a convenient house of worship, we erected a temporary dwelling of rough materials, sufficiently large to accommodate 400, and on the 1st of August commenced the meeting.

By agreement, the preaching was principally confined to the Rev. J. D. Cole, of the Baptist church in Fredonia, and the Rev. Samuel G. Orton, who is laboring as an Evangelist under the direction of the Presbyterian ministers in this county. Other Brethren of both denominations were present and aided by their exhortations and prayers. The Methodist ministers in our vicinity, were attending general Conference at the time, and consequently could not be present with us.

The union of feeling appeared to increase daily, and the numbers in attendance increased in proportion, until Sabbath, when 500 came to hear the word of God, many of them from neighboring towns.—That day sinners were found anxious for the salvation of their souls. Thirty came to the inquiry meeting at 5 o'clock, with the solemn question on their lips, *"What must I do to be saved?* It was not till the close of the 5th day that any were found rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God. From that hour the work moved on powerfully. Christians felt that there was some strength in prayer, and they entreated the Lord that his Spirit might reach minds over which *they* could exert no influence; and they had the satisfaction of seeing God take his own course to bring their neighbors under the influence of divine truth.

Of opposition, we felt none, nor was there any, except two or three men, whose malice and spite God made use of to drive others to take sides with Christians, thus affording a striking exemplification of that declaration of the Psalmist, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain." Converts were multiplied daily; so that at the close of the meeting on Sabbath the 11th day, 50 were found who gave satisfactory evidence of having passed from death unto life. Twelve or fifteen of these are from neighboring congregations. During the week which followed the meeting, the work was equally powerful, and we experienced some peculiarly melting scenes with individuals who were solicitous for the salvation of their souls. Since the meeting 15 have expressed a full determination to serve the Lord the remainder of their days —making in all 65. Yours, truly,

Timothy Stillman.

Portland, Chaut Co.—I would just add that a protracted meeting of very great interest, which resulted in the conversion of 60 or more was closed on the 2nd instant, and another commenced in Ripley on the 5th inst. which is still in progress—200 attended the inquiry meeting as anxious sinners, or new converts, on the 12th inst. T. S. *Rochester Observer.*

Revival at the Sandwich Islands.—Letters were read at the Monthly Concert in this city on Monday evening, giving an account of an extremely interesting revival of religion at the Sandwich Islands. They were written about a year ago, at which time the revival was still in progress. Among the first indications of it were morning prayer meetings, held by the native members of the church. This was in the spring of 1832. The practice commenced before they heard of the morning prayer meetings in this country.—The particulars will of course appear in due time in the Missionary Herald.—*Boston Recorder, Oct. 9.*

Revival among Dutch Soldiers.—From a communication in the Archives du Christianisme of August 10th, we learn that an extensive revival has taken place among the soldiers removed from the garrison of Antwerp to St. Omers, Bethune and Breda.

The garrison had been without religious instruction for several years, but a private soldier found a few pious comrades, and they assembled for prayer and exhortation. At first they were subject to great ridicule and opposition, but at length the Holy Spirit was poured forth, and many of the vile, profane and thoughtless were converted and filled with faith and zeal in the cause of Christ. A society of Christians at Amsterdam hearing of this, sent a missionary, Mr. Sames, who regularly preached to them the gospel, and taught them the truths of christianity, distributing tracts and books. Multitudes were brought to a sense of sin, and earnestly inquired, "What must we do to be saved." On the return of these soldiers to Holland, many who thought that the accounts which they had received were exaggerated, became satisfied that the gospel had in verity wrought a great change among these neglected soldiers.—*Bap. Rep.*

From the Colonizationist.

Opposition to the Colonization Society.

The first I shall mention embraces those, who without a thorough investigation, had indulged very sanguine expectations of the success of the Colonization Society. They perhaps gave addresses or contributions several years since, expecting the Society would do *all that could be done for the colored race,*—that nothing else need be done for the emancipation and elevation of those who remain in this country, and that, with an occasional celebration, a liberal supply of good wishes, and an annual contribution, the Colonization Society, with a wonder-working power, would transport the whole free population, to an African paradise. But after watching the Society for several years they find their predictions not yet fulfilled. The Society has wrought no miracles, and after ten or twelve years it has removed but about 3,000. Thus they come to the conclusion *that the society never can accomplish the entire removal of slavery.* Supposing that others have patronized it with the same mistaken visionary views, they were prepared to be carried away with the attacks upon the Society, and to believe that the *nation* has been *'deceived and misled'* by it.

2. Another class embraces some elderly men, who, from benevolent feeling, were jealous of the Colonization Society at its commencement. They were anxious for the speedy abolition of Slavery, and perhaps had been members of Abolition Societies which were then nearly extinct. They saw that no pledge was given by the Society to aim at emancipation, and that many of its first officers were slave-holders. These circumstances, together with the sentiments expressed by some who assisted in forming it, led them to fear that the Society would tend to perpetuate slavery. As the Society moved forward and became popular, their opposition diminished, and some were induced to examine its publications, and became moderate friends. A few of this class became contributers especially for the transportation of slaves liberated for this purpose. When Mr. Garrison commenced the Liberator they were disposed to patronize it for the purpose of promoting immediate emancipation, and also from sympathy for him occasioned by his imprisonment, and the hostility manifested towards him by slave-holders. His attacks on slavery revived all their former feelings, and when he commenced his attacks on the Colonization Society they were sufficiently excited to follow him in this.

3. Another class is composed of young men who have never given much thought to the subject till recently. They have considered slavery as a very bad thing, and colonization a good thing, but have known or cared little about either. They have recently been excited by addresses or publications of Anti-Colonizationists, and have obtained their knowledge of the Society from its opponents; or, if they have, since becoming excited, examined the publications of the Society, it has been under unfavorable circumstances for ascertaining the truth. Very few can find access to any considerable portion of the publications, or time for a thorough examination of them. Some are much more fond of excitement, than of calm investigation, and more easily affected by violent attacks upon the Colonization Society, than the plain history of its operations. Some of this class are inconsiderate as to consequences, and engage in the opposition more from love of excitement than abiding principle. Others are conscientious young men, but are too strongly excited to investigate thoroughly or act prudently.

4. A fourth class of opposers is composed of such as are hostile to bible, and tract, and missionary societies, and have vented their hostility against those institutions till they have despaired of overthrowing them. It seems as if they had some hope of destroying this Society, which has been approved by almost all the good people engaged in the others, and then by standing on its ruins they can attack the others more successfully.

5. Another class consists of men who are not directly hostile to benevolent societies, but *are exceedingly glad of an excuse for doing nothing to aid them.* They admit that efforts to relieve, enlighten, and save men are needful, and conscience will sometimes extort from them a reluctant fourpence-halfpenny, but they are very grateful to the man who will convince them that a given object has no claims upon their charity, and thus *enable them to keep their money with a quiet conscience.* If they can invent sufficient objections to hold themselves in a state of suspense, it answers all practical purposes.

A sixth class is made up of men who are devoted to the interests of a party, and are ready to seize upon every existing excitement, and every excitable subject for the promotion of party purposes. They would keep men in hot blood, either because they can manage them better in this condition, or they love to sport with violent passions, or would sink into insignificance if they could not excite discord enough in the community to attract a certain kind of notice.

7. Another class consists of those who deal in violent invective against slave-holders, and can have no patience with those who hesitate to apply the epithets, *'kidnapper,'* 'thief,' 'man-stealer,' &c. to every man who holds a slave, whatever be the motives which prevent immediate emancipation. These persons adopt the sentiments of Mr. Garrison. 'I am determined nevertheless to give slave-holders and their apologists as much uneasiness as possible — They shall hear me, and of me, and from me, in a tone and with a frequency that shall make them tremble.' If friends of colonization doubt the justice or expediency of violent denunciations, or if they admit any palliating circumstances connected with slavery, or manifest a spirit of kindness and forbearance, or a regard for the harmony of the nation, they are considered the *'apologists'* of slavery by this class of men, and the American Colonization Society is therefore denounced as apologising for slavery and slave-holders!

8. Another class embraces a considerable portion of the colored people in New England. They have been told, 'that those who have entered into this CONSPIRACY AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS are unanimous in abusing their victims; unanimous in their mode of attack; unanimous in proclaiming the absurdity, that our free blacks are natives of Africa; unanimous in propagating the libel, that they cannot be elevated and improved in this country; unanimous in opposing their instruction; unanimous in exciting the prejudices of the people against them.' Liberator, *April* 23d, 1831.

They have been addressed in the following language.—'Abandon all thoughts of colonizing yourselves, as a people, in Africa, Hayti, Upper Canada, or elsewhere. Every intelligent man of color whom the Colonization Society induces to go to Liberia, ought to be considered as a traitor to your cause.'

Such sentiments are from the man whom they consider their best friend, and who encourages them to expect the time, when 'Our state and national assemblies will contain a fair proportion of colored representatives,' and that they will be able to intermarry with the whites and be on terms of perfect equality. Thus they get the impression that the friends of colonization are their enemies, and anxious 'to turn them out to die like old horses,' or drive them out of the country.

Anti-Slavery Society in New-York.

In the early part of the week public notice was given, that a meeting of "the friends of the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States" would be held at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening last, 'to form a New York city Anti-Slavery Society." Previous to the time of the meeting, the persons who had called it, made arrangements privately, so that they and a few others met at the hour in the session room of the Chatham street chapel, and organized an Anti-Slavery Society. An immense number of people assembled at Clinton Hall, in consequence of the notice which had been given, and as the door of the room was closed, they adjourned to Tammary Hall, and adopted resolutions expressing their opposition to the views of the immediate abolitionists. Much feeling has been excited throughout the city on this subject.—*Christian Intelligencer, Oct 5.*

Dr. Cox in Paris.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian, recently in France, states that Dr. Cox, of New York, preached for three successive Sabbath afternoons in Paris. Among his hearers were Madame de Stael and the Duchess de Broglie.

The writer was favorably impressed by the French. He thought that the three French sermons which he heard were better than all that he had listened to in England and Scotland. With the exception of the print-shops, he found more regard to external propriety in Paris than in any place he ever saw. 'This is, in fact, the veil which hides the grossness of Parisian vice.' All classes entertain the highest respect for America.

Religion in Tennessee Penitentiary.—Gov. Carroll of Tennessee in his late message to the legislature of that state, says of the convicts in the State Penitentiary:

"A large portion of them have manifested the deepest contrition for the errors of their past lives; and an anxious concern for their future happiness. About twenty have professed religion, and with the exception of a few, their attention to religious worship, Sabbath schools and the rules of the prison, give the most flattering proof of the sincerity of their professions.

Episcopalians in Ohio.—Bishop M'Ilvaine in his "address to the Convention of the Diocese of Ohio," states that, during the early part of the present year, he procured donations in the eastern cities, for the benefit of Kenyon College, to the amount of $28,520, of which $5,547 were subscribed in Brooklyn, N. Y. and $18,907 in New York city. He also says, that twenty-two churches (places of worship) either have been lately built, or are now in progress, in this state.—*Baptist Weekly Journal.*

WESTERN LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1833.

The Tract Cause—Arrival of Agents.

Of the various benevolent associations which now beautify the church of God, there is none perhaps, which presents a stronger claim upon the Christian community of the United States than the American Tract Society. We may certainly say in safety, and without any disparagement to any of the other philanthropic institutions of this good-doing age, that there is no form of benevolence known amongst us, by which more permanent good is effected with less pecuniary expense. We are gratified to learn, that the American Tract Society have commissioned three ministers of the Gospel to labor in Kentucky, for the purpose of presenting to the Christian community the objects and claims of that benevolent institution. The gentlemen referred to, are the Rev. J. K. Avery, B. Shaw, and L. H. Van Dyck; who arrived in this city a few days since, and design commencing their labors immediately.

We consider the presence of these brethren in our city at this time as very opportune. For several years there have been two Tract Societies in this city, "The Lexington Female Tract Society," and "The Young Men's Tract Society," an auxiliary of the former. Last Spring we were visited by an agent of the Parent Society, Rev. O. Eastman, who had a public meeting called to promote the Tract cause. At this meeting addresses were delivered, by the agent and other gentlemen, and a collection taken up in aid of the fund proposed to be raised by the Parent Society for foreign distribution. At that time, it was thought advisable to dissolve the Young Men's Society, which was found to be of too exclusive a character for efficient operation, in order to form a male Society, without reference to the age of its members. Before this object could be effected, however, the Cholera suddenly broke out in our city, with great virulence, and rendered it impracticable for the measure to be carried into effect. We mention these facts, that those interested may have a correct understanding of the subject, and to suggest the propriety of the formation of a Society of the kind before proposed, previous to the departure of the agents.

All the publications of the American Tract Society, it will be recollected, receive the approbation of the publishing Committee, which is composed of a member from each of the five following denominations of christians: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Evangelical Congregational, and Baptist. The bound volumes published by this Society, are worthy of the perusal of every one, and should find a place in every library.

Concerning these volumes, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, remarks, "I rejoice to learn that the Committee of the American Tract Society are turning their attention to the preparation and circulation of *small bound volumes.* These are as really *Tracts* (Treatises) as any of the pamphlets or sheets sent forth by the Institution. Many are prejudiced against small Tracts, who have no such prejudice against bound volumes; and the greater *durability* of the latter is an important argument in their favor. I have attentively read over the list of books which the Committee have already put into circulation, and the selection meets with my cordial approbation. Works of a more evangelical and spiritual kind do not exist; and I am gratified to see that they are printed and bound in a neat and handsome style. I am deeply persuaded that *great public benefit* will arise from the appropriation of a portion of your funds in this way. When I consider how many copies of 'Doddridge's Rise and Progress,' 'Baxter's Call to the Unconverted,' 'Allein's Alarm,' 'Edwards on the Affections,' and such like works, will be circulated through the whole length and breadth of this land, I am filled with pleasing anticipations of the good which your Society will be the means of accomplishing. I do sincerely hope that the Committee will persevere in the prosecution of this object. I *did* think it important that a Society for the circulation of religious books should be formed, but I do not see why the American Tract Society may not manage this whole concern more economically and successfully than any new Society. The success which has already attended your efforts in this way is calculated to inspire you with confidence to go on in the name of the Lord."

The monthly distribution of Tracts, connected with religious effort and prayer, which have been so instrumental in promoting revivals of religion in the east, should be established in all parts of our state. Tracts have a most happy influence upon the minds of christians. The clear exhibition of divine truth, and the plain and pointed appeals to the heart and conscience contained in the Tracts, cannot be read without benefit. The monthly distribution opens a wide field for the private members of the church to labor for the spiritual good of the community. It makes each member who engages in it virtually a preacher of the Gospel, and thus promotes his usefulness and growth in grace. It carries the truths of the Gospel to thousands who exclude themselves from the house of God and the means of grace, and even to those to whom the christian minister does not have access. The claims of the heathen world also, are imperious at the present time. At almost every missionary station, a large and increasing field is open for the circulation of Tracts. From the Sandwich Islands, Bombay, Ceylon, Burmah and Siam, there are loud and urgent calls for them; and even China, with its numerous millions, may now be reached by the Gospel in the form of Tracts. The encouraging fact that numbers have been found in Pagan lands, that have been converted to God by the reading of Tracts, who have never seen a Bible or Missionary, should stimulate christians to contribute liberally to furnish the missionary with this important means of doing good.

This subject was presented to the Synod of Kentucky, by the Agents of the Society, during their late session in this city, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That it be recommended to all the churches within our bounds, to give their vigorous support to this important means of advancing the kingdom of Christ.

In view also of the field of usefulness, opened in many parts of the heathen world for the circulation of religious Tracts, and the resolution of the American Tract Society to raise, during its current year, $20,000 to be devoted to that object;—*Resolved*, That we recommend to all our churches and members to contribute liberally to the accomplishment of this object."

Episcopal Convention.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Kentucky, met in this city, on Thursday, the 17th inst. We glean the following items of intelligence respecting this meeting, from the Lexington Intelligencer of yesterday.

Only four of the clergy attended the meeting. Fourteen subscribers of $100 each (to be binding as soon as twenty shall have been procured,) were obtained during the meeting, with a view to the permanent establishment of a Theological Seminary in this city, free for pious young men of other denominations. The Rev. S. Lewis, of Tuscaloosa, was ordained Priest, and Mr. D. H. Deacon was admitted to the holy order of Deacons. There are in the Diocese nine candidates for holy orders. The Convention adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet at Henderson, on the 3d Thursday in June next.

Lexington Intelligencer.—The Editors of the Lexington Intelligencer, have devoted nearly a column of their paper of the 18th inst. to the Western Luminary. For a reply to this article, we refer the Editors to a communication in to day's paper, over the signature of "W." We would merely remark, with reference to the statement of the Editors respecting the note addressed to the publishers of this paper, requesting the name of the author of "W." that had the communication been addressed to the Editor of the Luminary,—the proper person to be applied to in such a case—it should have received prompt attention. There is no sentiment contained in either of the articles signed "W." to which we do not feel an entire willingness to subscribe.

We learn by the Pittsburgh Christian Herald, that the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh have unanimously elected the Rev. Joseph W. Blythe, formerly of this city, to be their pastor. A call has accordingly been presented to Mr. Blythe.

The Synod of Utica, New-York, as we learn from their proceedings, lately published, have declared it to be their duty of the churches to adopt the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits, as a ground of admission to membership in their communion.

Colonization.

We learn by the *Farmer's Advocate*, that the Rev. W. P. Macknight, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, delivered an address on Colonization, at Versailles, on Tuesday evening of last week. The account states, that many new members were added to the Colonization Society of Woodford county. An appointment was made for a meeting with reference to the same subject, to be held at the Court House, on the Saturday following. We have not heard the result of the latter meeting. We have made arrangements which we expect will enable us to lay before our readers occasional notices of the results of Mr. Macknight's labors, in prosecution of the business of his agency. We hope the appeal now making by the State Colonization Society, through their agent, will be promptly met by the friends of this noble cause throughout the State.

Great Colonization Meeting.

A meeting, said to be "more numerous and more respectable than any ever before witnessed on a similar occasion," was held in the city of New-York, on the 9th inst. in pursuance of a call of the Colonization Society. The Mayor of the city presided on the occasion. The meeting passed a resolution, that at least *twenty thousand dollars* should be raised in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society. The amount collected and subscribed at the meeting, was $3,406.

This is spirited, and worthy of all imitation. We would that a portion of this spirit could be infused into the friends of African Colonization in Kentucky. It is greatly needed.

Emigrants to Liberia.

A very respectable colored man in Savannah writes, that there are upwards of 80 free people in that city, ready and anxious to embark for Liberia. He states that they are nearly all members of the Temperance Society, upwards of twenty, professors of religion, and several of them excellent mechanics.

Education in Norway.

We doubt whether the advantages of common school education, are enjoyed in any other country in Europe to so great an extent as they are in Norway. Every parish is obliged to have, near the principal church, a regular school, where the elements of a plain, substantial education can be acquired. The children in the district are all compelled to attend the school, from 7 to 16 or 17 years of age; and parents who, without sufficient reasons, prevent their children from attending, are liable to a fine.

Besides the regular schools, there are certain *itinerant* or *ambulatory* school districts, which have each a teacher, who goes from one district to another, spending a portion of his time statedly in each. There are several seminaries for the education of teachers of this description.

Every year there is a public examination held in the presence of the commissioners of the school. Every parish has its own school fund.

We learn from a late London publication, that there are in Norway, in the country districts, 183 *fixed* schools, in which 13,693 children are taught, and 1610 *ambulatory* schools, with 132,632 children. Besides these, there are, in the vicinity of towns, 55 *regular* schools, in which between 600 and 700 children are instructed.

American Annals of Education and Instruction.—The October number of this highly useful periodical work lies upon our table. The following is the table of Contents: 1. Education in New Hampshire; 2. Essay on the Chippewa Language; 3. Autobiography of Zerah Colburn; 4. Professional Education of Teachers: 5. American Institute of Instruction; 6. Report of the Directors of the American School Agents' Society; 7. Arthur Lewis, or the Schoolmaster; 8. Geology, Intelligence, &c.

Kentucky Gazette.—We learn by the last No. of the Kentucky Gazette, that that paper has passed into the hands of a new proprietor. The former Editor and proprietor of the Gazette, *Geo. J. Trotter, Esq.* has no longer any connection with the establishment. The new proprietor is *Mr. Thomas J. Prew.* The Kentucky Gazette is the oldest newspaper, we believe, in the Western country.

For the Western Luminary.

Brother Coons,—Believing Mr. Paxton's letters on Slavery, are calculated to do much good, and being desirous that they may have an extensive circulation, I send you an extract of a letter received from Andover, which you will please insert in your paper. S. D. B.

Andover The. Sem. Aug. 14th, 1833.

"Rev. J. D. Paxton's letters on Slavery are doing good in this region. Professor Stuart spoke very highly of them, before the junior class here. He said that they were the best of any thing which he had seen on the subject, and had altered his opinion in regard to Slavery, and the means of abolishing it considerably. He had before thought that the Colonization Society was doing about as much as it was safe to do at present; but now thinks that the subject ought to be discussed, and the truth presented to the Southern people, in such a manner as to take hold of the conscience, although it may offend them."

We understand that this valuable work is for sale at all the *principal* Bookstores in the Western country.—Ed. Luminary.

For the Western Luminary.

At a meeting of the Students of South Hanover College, holden on the 12th of Sept. 1833, the following resolution was adopted, viz. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that a report of the Manual Labor System, as connected with study, be made." A committee of six students, was then appointed to draught the report contemplated in the resolution.

At a subsequent meeting the Committee presented the subjoined "Report," which was accepted and adopted.

"REPORT.

"To the Hon. Board of Trustees of South Hanover College.

Gentlemen,—Aware that there exist conflicting opinions among the friends of science and literature, respecting the utility of connecting "Manual Labour" with study in Colleges and literary institutions, and believing that the results of observation and experience are more to be relied on than theory, we beg leave to render the testimony of our experience, while we state our unwavering conviction that two or three hours daily spent in active bodily exercise, do not, in the least, retard us in our studies. On the contrary, instead of retarding our progress, it enables us to make greater proficiency in every branch of science.

When the mind becomes wearied, and its energies enervated by protracted study, it is refreshed and invigorated by labor in the shops or on the farm. Thus the "Manual Labor system" serves as an antidote to that mental lassitude so prejudicial to the progress of the student. The objection, that labor unfits the mind for study, is entirely gratuitous, and is refuted by all who have made the experiment.

"That a certain amount of exercise is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health" is admitted by all. But how universally is it neglected by students, when it is not made a College requisition! While the annals of education furnish us with an appalling history of wasting disease, broken constitutions and premature deaths, on account of the neglect of systematic exercise, the judicious system of physical education prescribed by the laws of this College, have shielded us from their blighting influence.

Although the operations of this system have been seriously retarded by pecuniary embarrassments, yet its entire practicability stands embodied in actual demonstration. In conclusion, we would observe, that we deem it a privilege to be connected with an institution, the regulations of which are so well adapted to the preservation of health and the cultivation of intellect."

Signed

S. Newel,
S. Harvey,
W. Patterson,
W. H. Bruner,
C. H. Thompson,
J. N. Shepherd,
} *Committee.*

The above communication having been received by the Board of Trustees, a resolution was passed, "that it be published in the "Cincinnati Journal," the "Standard" and "Western Luminary."

Lexington, Oct. 12, 1833.

Mr. Editor,—The subscriber wishes to acknowledge, through your paper, the following sums, received by him for the use of the Western Agency of the Presbyterian Education Society:

Paris, Ky. by the hands of J. R. Wright, $31; of T. P. Smith, $20; of A. H. Wright, $20; of J. R. Thornton, $5; of J. R. Blackburn, $5; of J. H. McCan, $1 50; of N. Warfield, $3; Also, by the hands of Mrs. L. Hughart, Treas. Fem. Ed. Soc. of Paris, $32; of Mrs. C. Lapsley, Treas. of Fem. Ed. Soc. of Providence Church, $25 25; of Gent. Ed. Soc. of Nicholasville, $16; of Mrs. Jane Meaux, Treas. of Fem. Ed. Soc. of do. $47 50; of Mrs. M. Young, Treas. of Fem. Ed. Soc. of Clear Creek, $14; of Gent. Soc. of do. $3; of Gent. Ed. Soc. of Versailles, $8; of J. R. Alexander, Treas. of Ed. Soc. of Harmony church, Woodford co. $160; also, the following for the Quarterly Register and Journal of the Amer. Ed. Soc.—T. P. Smith, $1; Dr. Cleland, $2 50.

I wish also to inform our friends that Mr. A. T. Skillman is duly authorised, and will be happy to receive any funds that they may wish to appropriate, to aid in educating pious, indigent, and talented young men of the West for the gospel ministry, on principles of the Am. Ed. Society. T. B. Hurlbut,

Assistant Sec. W. A. P. E. S.

For the Western Luminary.

Lexington Intelligencer—Again.

Mr. Editor,—I do not seek, or desire a controversy with the editors of the Lexington Intelligencer, and nothing short of my concern for the cause of truth and morality, could have induced me to notice, as I have done, an article that recently appeared in that paper. It is not to be reckoned among the least of the exalted *privileges* guarranteed to the citizens of *our country*, by our happy form of government, that the press is free; untrammelled by the paralyzing power of a civil or ecclesiastical supervision, and unsupported, except by the voluntary patronage of a free people. But the press being free, and suffered to advocate principles and sentiments of whatever character those who make use of its power may choose, instead of being a blessing, might well be esteemed a curse to any country, did not the supposed evil carry its corrective with it. If sentiments are promulgated through the press, which any individual conceives to be erroneous and dangerous to the community, he has, by the laws of his country, and the customs of civil society, the right to combat and expose them, and to endeavor to counteract their vitiating influence.

I have been looking, with some degree of interest for a reply from the Lexington Intelligencer, to my former communication, hoping, and fully expecting, that the editors would either come out with facts and arguments, sufficient to sustain them in the position they have taken in regard to the point at issue, or that upon mature reflection, they would ingenuously acknowledge their error, and make such apology and explanations, as would be deemed satisfactory by the christian portion of their readers, and the community in general. A prudent regard for their own character, and that of their press, would surely have dictated one of these courses; for that they have brought themselves into a dilemma, must be obvious to all who are acquainted with the facts of the case. But what was my surprise at seeing an article in their paper of the 18th inst. headed "*The Western Luminary*," and containing almost a column of editorial matter, in which there is nothing in the form of a reply to the communication in the Luminary, and throughout the whole article, a complete evasion of the point at issue. It contains a notice of the character of the former worthy and lamented proprietor of the Western Luminary, some remarks respecting the change of its proprietors, an account of a letter addressed to the present publishers, "urging the impropriety of an attack so unjust and uncalled for," and requesting, that the name of the writer of the article in the Luminary might be given up, a denial of the charge of infidelity, and at the same time a reiteration of the sentiments, on which that charge was founded; and calling the opinion that the late awful epidemic was a judgment from heaven, a "*superstition*."

Do the editors of the Intelligencer think that their christian patrons will be satisfied with a course of proceeding like this? Surely if they do, they flatter them but little by their estimate of their intelligence.

I heartily agree with the gentlemen, in thinking the charge of infidelity, one of a very serious character, and highly calculated to injure the reputation of their press in this christian community; but the bare *charge* can do them no injury, if it cannot be substantiated by facts. The charges of infidelity, and want of respect for the institutions of religion, contained in the Western Luminary, were predicated on language, and sentiments—(copied verbatim from an editorial article in their paper,)—which are before the public, contained in the article in which those charges are brought. Let the public judge of their correctness.—Let the public decide, whether the charges are brought, as stated by the Intelligencer, on "slight and utterly untenable grounds." If the editors of the Intelligencer have been misrepresented, public opinion will do them justice. But if the gentlemen have, in reality, a supreme an abhorrence of the term of infidelity, I would seriously advise them not to continue to repeat, as they have done in their last article, language which cannot be understood to mean any thing else.

To come to the point;—the position assumed by the Intelligencer, is a virtual denial that God governs the universe. The definition of infidelity, according to the best received authorities, is, the disbelief of the truths of Revelation. Revelation teaches, according to the views of all who profess to be guided by its light, that God, as governor of the universe, has the supreme control over all things, and that when an afflictive dispensation of his providence is sent upon the world, it is to be viewed as a special judgment for sin, and that such judgments are often removed, through the prayers and humiliation of the nation, or community afflicted. Surely the editors, with their Bible in their hands, can need no argument in support of such a statement as this. Nor is it necessary, as the Intelligencer supposes, for the cause, or causes of a calamity to be hidden, in order that it may be esteemed a special judgment from God. God has ever governed the world by both secret and visible agents. The destruction of Jerusalem, by the army of Titus, was as manifestly a judgment from heaven upon the Jewish nation, as the miraculous destruction of the army of Sennacherib by a hidden agent, was a judgment upon the Assyrians. Upon this point the Scriptures are very clear and explicit. With all who believe in the existence of a God, the impression is general, that the late epidemic, with which our country has been so severely afflicted, was a providential dispensation. In reference to it, all denominations of christians throughout our land, appointed days of fasting and prayer.—That man who believes in the existence of God, must have a strange notion of his character, and a most unwarrantable one in the view of revelation, who would assert that he, the great first cause, had no concern with, and control over a disease, which has been so powerful an agent in destroying human life, as has the Cholera.

It is with some concern, that I notice the erroneous impression entertained by one of the editors of the Intelligencer, of having been singled out, and assailed with "feelings of bitter personal malignity." The fact of his having been "singled out," was alone owing to what I stated in my former communication; namely, my having learned of the absence of one of the editors at the time the objectionable article appeared. I conceived it, simply to be an act of justice to state the fact.—With regard to the feelings with which the piece was written, I do most sincerely assure the gentleman, that he is in an error; and if any candid reader will examine the article, I am satisfied he will find nothing in it to favor the idea of its having been written in bad temper. With one of the editors of the Intelligencer, I have for some time been acquainted, and for him I have ever cherished feelings of regard and respect; with the other editor, I have not the pleasure of the slightest personal acquaintance.

I have hitherto read the Lexington Intelligencer with much pleasure, and desired to see it prosper; but if sentiments such as those objected to are persisted in, I could not conscientiously desire its circulation.

The author of the article in the Luminary will not shrink from any responsibility respecting the sentiments contained in the communication signed W., nor is he particularly desirous of having secrecy observed with regard to his name. He would simply state, however, that he is by no means singular in his views of the sentiments contained in the article in question. His impression is that of the public in general, so far as he can learn. And he would again state, that the public still expect a justification of the sentiments contained in the Intelligencer, by facts and arguments, or a renouncement of them, and apology for having advanced views which the editors will not maintain.

The editors seem to think they have been much injured by the charge of infidelity; but do they not recollect that they bring a charge of a no less serious nature against the christian portion of their fellow-citizens, for which there is not a single word given in evidence? Is it a matter of little importance, that the hitherto supposed intelligent christian public should be charged with holding notions, which are called by them a "superstition;" and that this same christian community, whose profession would have required of them to stand firm in a time of public calamity, and administer to the wants of those around them, should be represented as adding to the general alarm, and thus increasing the fatality of the disease? The editors of the Intelligencer seem to be sufficiently tenacious of their own reputation, but surely manifest a singular disregard for that of a respectable portion of the community in which they live.

W.

Foreign Missions.

A. T. Skillman acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

From Rev. J. N. Blackburn for the Versailes Church, $5 00; From same, for Grier's Creek Church, $5 00; From Mr. James Hughart. Paris, for Missionary Herald, $6 00; From Rev. J. N. Blackburn, for Missionary Herald, $1 50; From Mrs. M. Railey, for Missionary Herald, $1 50.

Roman Catholicism.

We published a statement some time since, on the authority of the Lutheran Observer, respecting the conversion of a Priest from the Romish to the Protestant faith, and his reception into the Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania. The editor of the Catholic Herald, denounced the statement, as "a Protestant lie." A member of the Synod wrote to the gentleman in question, requesting him to furnish a true statement of the matter. In reply a lengthy communication was received, from which we have room for only the following extracts:

"This is not the place to dilate upon all the grounds which occasioned my conversion. They are the same which changed the minds of men some centuries ago; such men as Wickliffe, Huss, Œcolampadius, Luther, Melancthon, Zwingli, Calvin, and other enlightened individuals. I will only briefly notice some of them.

1. Above all the rest, that reasoning in a circle, by which it is at empted to prove the infallibility of the church by the Holy Scriptures, when the interpretation of those texts which are to prove this infallibility is arbitrarily assumed by the church, which previously has declared itself infallible.

2. That everlasting contention on the subject of general Councils; which Council is general, and hence infallible, and which is not!

3. The shameful history of the Councils themselves.

4. The non-recognition of the Councils of Constance and Basle, on the part of Rome, as general Councils, on the ground that these Councils declared their independence of the Pope. Hence, with much propriety, can we Protestants object to the Roman Catholic church, that she virtually holds the Pope as infallible; because she only recognises those Councils as general whose acts are sanctioned by the Pope, so that the Pope is properly the chief deciding judge of all Councils; consequently it is his declaration which is held infallible.

5. The Holy Scriptures, which I have read in the Hebrew, Hebræo-Chaldaic, and Greek Originals, besides many parts in the Arabic and Syrian translations, from which however the Vulgate materially differs.

6. The Catholic necromantic or exorcising views of the Sacraments, and the number of the Sacraments.

7. The idolatry of the Mass, the adoration and eating of a created God. (Transubstantiation.)

8. The folly of the invocation of the Saints for their intercession and prayers for the dead.

9. The prophecy of Paul, 1 Tim. 4: 1. 6.

10. The undeniable testimony of Church History.

11. The anti-scriptural doctrine of Tradition.

12. The impossibility of conceiving the Eternal God and his chosen Apostle, as represented in the Vatican at Rome, attired in the gorgeous vestments of Bishops and Cardinals, with the Mass book and breviary under the arm, and the consecrated water sprinkled in the hand—whereas the diametrically opposite idea irresistibly forces itself upon my mind; and numerous other grounds, of which I might well say with John, that the world itself would not contain the books that should be written of the Romish Jesuitical and political aristocratical deceptions connected therewith, particularly since the days of the pretended miraculous conversion of Constantine, and imaginary discovery of the true cross by Helena.

Engelbert Peixoto,
Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, at Orwigsburgh, Schuylkill co., Pa."

Foreign Missionary Chronicle.

This periodical, which was put into circulation last summer, rather as an experiment, has hitherto had no regular publisher, and was, of course, subject to be easily affected by circumstances. Latterly, too, the Executive Committee had some alterations in the plan of publishing their proceedings under consideration, which greatly delayed the publication of the numbers for the past and present months; to which may be added the sickness of several individuals whose assistance was necessary in carrying on the work. As, however, the experiment that has been made has, under all the disadvantages of the case, afforded sufficient encouragement to proceed—as the public appear to call for the work—and as it seems to be necessary to the proceeds of the Society, it will be published hereafter with all practicable regularity, as arrangements for that purpose have been made; but, as the numbers for July and August are published in one, so it will be necessary to publish in the same manner the numbers for September and October—hoping that after that period there will be no cause of complaint. Those who are favorable to the cause will be good enough to encourage and procure subscriptions for the Chronicle; and editors who are friendly will give this an insertion, for the satisfaction of those concerned.

Christian Herald.

Defamation.

A writer, in the *Western Luminary*, has furnished several valuable articles, on the sin of slander. It is to be hoped that he will go on to exhibit this vice, in all its enormity. The time was, when a spirit of scandal was confined to a comparatively small circumference; but now by means of the press, the influence of one uneasy and petulent individual, can carry evil reports to a hundred or a thousand distant neighborhoods and families. We observe, that a premium of 50 dollars, has been offered for the best essay on 'the evils of slander,' to the church. The essay is to be puplished by the Tract Society —*Cincinnati Journal.*

From the New York Evangelist.

Temperance Meeting for the Valley of the Mississippi.

With the leave of Providence, a meeting of the American Temperance Society will be holden on the 28th inst., at Cincinnati, Ohio, to consider and adopt the best plan, by the diffusion of information and the exertion of kind moral influence, to promote the cause of Temperance throughout the country. All friends of Temperance are invited to attend; and all communications to the subscriber, previous to Jan. 1, 1834, may be addressed to him at Cincinnati. Editors of papers friendly to the cause of Temperance, are requested to insert the above in their publications.

J. EDWARDS, Cor. Sec. Am. Temp. Soc.

☞"Thos. Paine, Jun." shall receive due attention.

Foreign News.

From London papers to the 3d of September.

The British parliament was prorogued on the 29th of August.

The British government have acknowledged Donna Maria as queen of Portugal.

The Brighton Anthæum, a stupendous structure, just finished, and composed entirely of iron, weighing between 400 and 500 tons, and with the largest dome ever constructed, exceeding in size that of St. Peter's in Rome, by upwards of 8000 superficial feet, has shared the fate of the Brunswick theatre, the whole falling in with a tremendous crash soon after the scaffolding was removed. Happily no lives were lost.

In a severe gale on the 1st of September several ships were lost in the English channel, and among others the Amphitrite bound for Botany Bay with 120 female passengers, making with the crew 134 persons, all of whom except three were drowned!

The Duke of Wellington and three other members of the House of Lords entered their solemn protest against the bill for the emancipation of the negroes in the West India Colonies.

Donna Maria, at the latest dates was at Havre, preparing to visit London before sailing for Lisbon.

The King of Spain was alive on the 21st of August, and the apprehensions that his disease would prove speedily fatal had subsided. Private letters from Madrid speak of a sanguinary civil war as almost inevitable on the death of Ferdinand.

Accounts from Portugal to the 21st of August represent Lisbon as in a tranquil state. Preparations had been made to resist any attempts which might be made by the Miguelites to regain possession of the capital. At Oporto the constitutionalists had attacked the small division of Miguel's army remaining in that vicinity, and compelled them to retreat towards Lisbon.

The French troops, after an occupation of five years, have finally evacuated Greece.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Summary.

Daring Robbery.—On Thursday evening last, about twilight, Mr. Thomas W. Jackson, a very respectable and worthy young man, going from Paris to his father's, was met in a thicket of wood, on the Cleaveland road, about 2½ miles from town, by two robbers, one of whom seized his horse's bridle, and demanded his money, which he refused to give up. The robber then shot at him, and the ball passed through his coat and into his vest, and lodged against his pocket book, which was in his vest pocket. Finding that the ball did not take effect, the other seized Jackson by the back of his neck, and jerked him off his horse, when the one, who held the bridle, jumped upon him with his feet, and stamped him, until they supposed he was dead. They then robbed him of his money, and laid whip to their horses. These facts were communicated by the father of Mr. Jackson, who is represented to be much bruised, and the reader is referred to our advertising columns for an advertisement, describing the robbers, and offering a reward for their apprehension. We hope that these daring highway robbers may be feretted out and brought to justice. It is such an occurrence as has not happened in our county since our recollection.—*Western Citizen, Oct.* 18.

A Desperate Murderer.—The following is an extract from the log book of the brig Texas, Capt. Howard, arrived on Friday of last week at Quarantine, from the coast of Africa:—"The T. sailed from New York on the 13th of December last under the command of Capt. Ellory, and Mr. F. Babcock as supercargo, bound to the coast of Africa on a trading voyage. On the 17th March, J. Walpole, of Philadelphia, chief mate, was broke for disobedience of orders, and superseded by the second mate, Charles Howard. Some time after their arrival at the Cape, Capt. E. died of the Cape fever. Shortly after, Mr. Babcock promoted Howard to the captaincy. On the 26th May, the supercargo also died of the fever. On the following day, during the absence on shore of Capt. Howard and the mate, Mr J. Smith, Walpole loaded 20 pair of pistols, each with two balls. The captain and mate returned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, retired to the cabin, and lay down on the transom and fell asleep. Walpole put as many of the pistols in his belt as it would hold, and laid the rest in rows on the transom. Thus prepared, he took deliberate aim and discharged a pistol at the captain, one ball entering the groin, and the other the lower part of the abdomen, wounding him severely; he then turned round and shot the mate through the heart who died without a struggle. He then ran on deck and fired at John Gowing, carpenter, whom he severely wounded in the side, exclaiming, 'I have killed two, and will kill every white man on board!' At this crisis, James Berry, seaman, rushed towards him, when he turned and fled into the cabin. As Berry was descending the steps, Walpole fired at him; the ball passed over his head and entered the deck above. Berry succeeded in seizing him by the throat and forcing him to the floor; while in this situation he fired again, but with as little effect as before; at this moment, one of the crew on deck handed Berry a pistol through the skylight, with which he blew out the murderer's brains. Walpole, in his phrenzy, declared that he would be revenged—that no man should be captain but himself—and if that could not be effected, it was his intention to kill every white man on board. He had previously secured to himself the gold and other valuables on board. It was his intention to go to the Island of Bonney, get a crew, and take in a cargo of slaves and proceed for the Havana." Capt. H. is in a very feeble state, the balls not having yet been extracted, and it is feared he will lose the use of his legs. The T. lays at anchor at Quarantine.—*N. Y. J. of Com.*

A letter from Mexico dated August 27th, says that the deaths by cholera had already amounted to fourteen thousand, in a population of one hundred and eighty thousand. The disease was raging throughout the country.

It is stated in the Boston Liberator, that a petition is circulating in that city for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and that 1,200 signatures have already been obtained.

At the late commencement at Princeton College, the number of graduates was 42. The degree of LL D. was conferred on the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen of Newark. In the afternoon an address was delivered before the Alumni Association by the Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

The Orphans' Fair at Boston, closed on Friday; the total receipts for articles sold and tickets, amounted to twenty-three hundred dollars.

An extensive and valuable mine of antimony has been discovered in Litchfield Co. Conn.

The steamboat Lady Franklin has passed the Memphis on her way to New Orleans, with a cargo of fifteen thousand chickens, and a large quantity of other live stock.

Sugar from Potatoes.—The Cleaveland (Ohio) Advertiser, of Aug. 22, says that a small quantity of molasses was brought to that village last week, from Medina county, manufactured from potatoes. The flavor is pleasant, and the article equal in every respect to West India molasses. The process of manufacturing is said to be simple and not expensive.

Married,

On Tuesday, the 15th of Oct. Col. James Ford, of Shelby county, to Miss Jane C. Elliott, of Fayette county.

On Thursday, the 17th of October, Mr. Elisha Bridges, to Miss Mary Jane Reed, both of this city.

In Clarke county, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. O. S. Hinckley, Mr. L. H. Reynolds, of Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Gertrude V. L. Preston, daughter of Maj. Walter Preston.

On the 27th ult., Mr. Jacob Lyrick, to Miss Mary S. Barton, both of this county.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in Fayette county, on the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. Elijah Milton, at the advanced age of 78.

Seldom have we been called upon to announce, on our own part, a more deplored event, or one which society will receive with more unmingled regret.

Of an obliging disposition and a generous heart, the deceased had conciliated general estimation and secured the most friendly regard. His manners were complaisant and his actions, unconstrained by hypocrisy, wore the impress of an honest candor, and a courteous sincerity. He possessed, likewise, other noble excellencies, besides a conciliatory intercourse. His, were the activity, the enterprise, and the public spirit of the citizen;—the unrelaxed abstemiousness, the proper frugality, and the exact probity of one whose motives to action originate from a strict regard to moral principle;—and the liberality, the virtue, and piety of the christian.

Alike his influence and his suffering, in the prime of life, were devoted to the cause of his country; and subsequent years received the surest manifestation of continued patriotism—that of his exemplary and virtuous life.

Temperance and frugality were in the habit of pointing to the deceased, as "confirmation strong" of the blessedness of their followers; for here, fourscore was found exhibiting all the mental energy, and much of the physical vigor and activity of youth.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Pisgah; and as a comment upon his profession, we have a life, that was seen producing the "peaceable fruits of righteousness." That his religion was sincere, is inferred from the fact, that it was modest and unobtrusive.

Two weeks ago, the Pastor of this church was removed from the scenes of earth; and now there has followed him, this aged member of the flock, to the enjoyment of the "green pastures and the quiet waters" of life. It is natural to mourn the loss of friends, but in the case of the aged Christian especially, there is much to assuage the violence of grief and to restrain, if not entirely to abate its effusions. Such an one, we have lately seen depart, and let us rejoice rather that he has escaped the ills of mortality, which year after year must have accumulated, and gone to that better place, where his works shall certainly follow him. Every thing, except the torture of disease, contributed to render his exit happy.

"Watched by eyes that loved," and these, too, without a single exception, he had the pleasure of beholding copying out his own great example of uprightness: and, on the other hand, his descendants had each received many assurances of a father's approval, and at last there alighted on them, the soft smile of his departure, which shall long remain to tinge recollection with its brightest, its most satisfactory hue.

We would not therefore, if we could, diminish the happiness of the departed by recalling his spirit, to the pains, the turmoils and confusion of a transitory world; since its removal has been so merciful.

"To scenes that can fade not, to realms that endure,
"To glories, to blessings, that triumph sublime
"O'er the blightings of change, and the ruins of time."

L.

Died,—In this vicinity, on Friday last, Mrs. Jane Warner, consort of Mr. Alfred Warner.

In Butler County, Ky. on the 24th, Col. John Porter, Member elect of the Legislature, in the 74th year of his age. Col. P. was a soldier of the Revolution.

In Georgetown, on Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. William Shellars, Sen. in the 86th or 87th year of his age.

In this city, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Sarah Pew; at an advanced age.

STOVES.

MILLER & FARRAR,
MAIN STREET,
(*Sign of the Golden Coffee-Pot,*)

HAVE on hand, and intend to keep, a constant supply of

Cooking, Franklin, Seven and Ten Plate Stoves,

Of the newest and most improved patterns, which they will sell at very low prices. They are also prepared to furnish, to order, any quantity of STOVE PIPE.

Lexington, Oct. 23, 1833. 15-3m

FALL AND WINTER
NEW GOODS.

James G. McKinney & Co.

Are now opening their First Supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Bought out of the Latest Arrivals in New York.

BLUE, black, brown, olive, green, cinnamon, steel-mixed and drab *Cloths;* from 2 to $15. Blue, black, brown, grey and olive *Habit Cloths.* Cassimeres, all colors and qualities: Angola and Merino Cassimeres, Satinets, all colors:—A large lot Circassians and imitation Merinos, 6-4 French and English Merinos, all qualities and colors, 6-4 French Bombazine, from 1 to $4. Blue, black, brown and green Bombazetts. Black and fancy Shawls, very rich patterns. Chalat, a new and splendid goods for ladies' dresses, Swanslown, Valencia, Satin and velvet Vesting, 600 pieces Calicoes, from 8 to 50 cts. Rich figured Bobinetts and Swiss Muslins, from 50 cts. to $3, Plain Bobinetts and Grecian Nett, Jaconet and cross-barred Muslins, Splendid needle-worked Muslin Canezons, Capes and Caps, Brown and bleached Cottons, Tickings, Apron and Furniture Checks. Splendid Bead Reticules, Purses and Guard Chains, 50 pieces of Colerain Irish Linen, a goods celebrated for durability, from 50 to $1 50, Rich embroidered Silk and velvet Beltings, 3-4 and 4-4 Circassian, Poplin, Merino and Gro de Swiss Silks, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Naples, Satin Levantines and India Satins, Rich figured black and colored Silks, A great variety plan colored Silks, Scotch, Ingrain and Kidermaster Carpetings, Venetian, Stair, and Passage Carpetings, Rich Blonde Lace and Barege Veils, Linen Cambric Handk'fs, Ribbed, Open-worked and Random English Silk Hose, 10-4 damask Table Linen, 10-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting, A large assortment Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of every kind and quality, Rich Thread and Bobinett Laces and Edgings, &c. &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery.

CUT GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Fresh Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, Madder, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace Cinnamon, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for *Cash.*

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1833. 15—by

J. W. JOHNSTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, in the various branches of

Dental Surgery.

He feels safe in pledging himself to perform every operation of a Dental character, in a style of neatness, elegance and durability, not to be surpassed in the United States. His operations will be attended with very little pain, and, in most instances, without any, and always with the best of materials, which, unfortunately, has not generally been observed in Dental Practice. His charges will be moderate.

All diseases of the *Teeth* or *Gums cured.*

His Office is on Main Street, in a room of *Mrs. Jones's Boarding-house*, over J. W. Hunt's store; but he will visit Ladies at their residences, if requested.

J. W. J. will remain in this place for a few weeks and longer, should he meet with sufficient encouragement.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 16, 1833. 14-3w*.

Dr. J. W. Johnston's
ODONTALGIC TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
Celebrated for the cure of Aching Teeth.

THIS medicine is a vegetable extract, or spirit, and is free from every property hurtful to the teeth. It causes no pain when applied, and is a certain relief in all cases of tooth-ache, that can be remedied without extracting the teeth.

Directions.—Dry the cavity of the tooth with cotton or lint, and then drop five or six drops on cotton, and press it in the tooth.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by Dr. J. W. JOHNSTON, Surgeon Dentist, *Lexington Ky.*

(Price 50 cents.

Maysville, Sept. 1833.

Dr J. W. Johnston: Sir—We have made a fair trial of your Odontalgic Tooth Ache Drops, in several cases, and they have been successful in curing every case, and can recommend them to those that are afflicted.

From yours, &c.
SHACKLEFORD & PAYNE.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 16th, 1833. 14-3w*

A. T. SKILLMAN,
(BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,)
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

HAS on hand, at his *New and Cheap Book Store*, a few copies of the new edition of

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY,

In three volumes, which he will sell at the low price of $8 per copy.

He has also on hand a large assortment of *Law, Medical, Theological,* and *School Books;* all of which he will sell on moderate terms, for cash.

October 9th, 1833. 13-tf.

NEW GOODS.

W. & J. HOLLOWAY,

Are receiving and opening at their Store, Main-street, a handsome and seasonable stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

A part of which are the following, viz:

SUPERFINE blue, black, brown, green, olive, and drab *Cloths*, very cheap; Super. Petersham, for coatings; Super. Sasinets, assorted colors; Super Rose Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4; Super. Mackinaw Blankets, green and white; Super. Saddle Blankets, and for negroes; White, red, green, and yellow Flannels; Super. Velvet and Swansdown Vestings; Ladies' Prunella, morocco, leather, lasting, seal, and calfskin Boots and Shoes; Boots and Shoes for men; Fancy Tuscan and Gimp Bonnets; Fancy fine Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; Velvets, all colors for Bonnets; French and English Merinos, a splendid assortment; Super. Dark Calicoes; Bombazines and Bombazetts; Merino Scarfs and Shawls; A splendid assort of Thibet and other Shawls, embroidered and plain; Hosiery of all kinds; Fur Caps and Pilerines; Fur Caps for Men and Boys; Hair and Cloth do. for men and boys; A fine stock of Silk Handkerchiefs; do. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Brown and bleached Domestics; Camlets for Cloaks, &c. &c.

Also, Groceries,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, & CHINA.

Superior Cavendish TOBACCO.

The above articles we will sell, as usual, very cheap for CASH, or we will take in exchange, at fair prices, *Jeans, Linsey, Socks, Feathers,* and *Tow and Flax Linen.* Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to call Lexington, Oct. 9, 1833.—13-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 23d OCTOBER,

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber, in Fayette county, five miles from Lexington, on the Strode's road to Winchester, the following property, to-wit:

The Plantation,

Whereon I reside, containing 257 Acres, all under good fence, about one half of it in a neat state of cultivation, the balance well timbered and partially set in grass, well watered, well improved, having a large and commodious *Brick Dwelling-House*, and all other necessary outhouses. All the present year's crop on the same, including a large crop of Hemp, Hemp-seed, Corn, Hay, Oats, &c. A LARGE STOCK OF HORSES, among them a number of very fine brood mares; some fine Saddle and Harness horses ready for market; Colts, from three year old to spring colts of the best blood of the country. CATTLE, among them some fine Milch Cows, with young calves, Stock Cattle, &c. A LARGE LOT OF HOGS, a portion of which will be ready for driving this fall. A LOT OF SHEEP, some of which are of the Saxon and Merino blood. FARMING UTENSILS. HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, including a Cooking Stove of the latest patent, with all its fixtures. A neat Barouche and Harness; Wagon and Gear; Cart and Oxen &c.

☞ *Terms of Sale*, for all the personal property.—12 MONTHS credit for all sums over Five Dollars, that sum and under, cash in hand. For the land, one third in hand, the balance in one and two years with interest. Notes with security will be required before the property is removed. *Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.*

JOHN C. RICHARDSON, Jr.

October 9, 1833. 13-3w

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL comfortable family residence, situated in a convenient part of the City, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this office.

October 2, 1833. 13-3w

Fashionable Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(*Main Street, Lexington, Ky. a Few Doors Below Postlethwait's Inn,*)

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just received from the East a splendid assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, and Vestings,

Of the most fashionable colors and of good quality. He has also on hand, and will continue to keep a good assortment of *Ready Made Clothing*—made in the best manner, consisting of

Over Coats & Cloaks; Dress & Frock Coats; Pantaloons & Vests; Shirts of Linen & Merino; Drawers of Flannel & Cotton; Collars & Shirters; Stocks & Handkerchiefs; Gloves, Socks, & Suspenders; Umbrellas & Walking Canes, &c.

Also, an assortment of best quality Janes,

Together with a general assortment of fancy articles in his line—all of which he is determined to sell low for cash.

Thankful to his friends for past favors, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, as he is determined that his work shall be done on accommodating terms, and inferior to none in the West.

☞*Latest Fashions Just Received.*

N. B.—Constant employment will be given to first rate workmen. October 2, 1833.—12-6m

GEORGE W. TUCKER,
BARBER
AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-DRESSER,

HAS lately opened a shop on Main-street, first door below the Lexington Library, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. His mode of cutting hair is new, and by those who have become acquainted with it, highly approved. He flatters himself that his qualifications to carry on his business, are too well known to the citizens of Lexington, to need another word of commendation from him. At any rate he certainly has no objections to gentlemen giving him a call for the purpose of testing his qualifications.

Lexington, October 9, 1833. 13-6m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he resides, situated 3 miles south of Harrodsburgh, Mercer county, Ky. It contains about 180 acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. CORNELIUS DEMAREE, Jun.

October 16th, 1833. 14-3w*.

RICHMOND
FEMALE SEMINARY.

DEEPLY impressed with the importance of Female Education, I have determined to make it the business of life; and in order to extend its benefits as widely as possible, I shall open my Female Seminary on a more extended plan than heretofore. To effect this object, I have procured an assistant Teacher from the East, educated designedly for an instructor, who intends making the business of teaching the work of life. I have likewise procured an Instructress in the science of instrumental music, and all the ornamental branches of education, as well qualified perhaps as any in the west. In short, I design the Richmond Female Seminary to be equal to any in the Western country, and to make it as desirable a point for the acquisition of knowledge as any other.

The town of Richmond is situated in the interior of a large, healthy and fertile County, and if we judge from the past, there is no place in the West, affording a site, more conducive to health. The house occupied as a Seminary is large and airy, containing four separate apartments, and convenient to any part of the town. An excellent pair of Globes, and Maps of all kinds will be kept in the Seminary for the use of the pupils, also such Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Geometrical Apparatus, as may be necessary for the illustration of those sciences.

The scholastic year comprises 48 weeks, commencing on the first monday in November. It will consist of four terms, each term embracing 12 weeks, with one week's intermission at its close. An annual examination of the pupils will take place at the close of each fall term.

TERMS OF TUITION PER QUARTER:

Preparatory Department, including Orthography and Reading,	$5 00
First Class—Reading, Defining, Penmanship, Arithmetic—mental and written, Geography—ancient and modern, with use of maps and globes, with Composition,	8 00
Second Class.—The above studies continued, with the addition of English Grammar, Geometry, and Mythology, with Composition,	8 00
Third Class.—History—sacred, profane, ecclesiastical, and natural, Philosophy, Chronology, Botany, Ornithology, Geometry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Drawing of Maps, Geology and Composition,	10 00
Fourth Class.—Chemistry, Logic, Algebra, Astronomy, Philosophy—moral and intellectual, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States, connected with Political Economy, French, with Composition,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Instrumental Music,	12 00

Stationary of every kind, except books, furnished without charge, and they will be furnished at the most reduced prices.

No deduction for absence. Tuition to be paid quarterly in advance.

For the accommodation of Parents who may wish to embrace the advantages of the Richmond Female Seminary, I have opened a boarding house for young Ladies, conveniently located, large and in the highest degree comfortable.

TERMS OF BOARDING:

Boarding, washing, lodging, fire, candles, &c. for fall and winter terms, each,	$24 00
Spring and Summer terms, each,	$21 00

The strictest attention will be paid, to the moral, as well as intellectual culture of Young Ladies committed to my charge.

Reference for further particulars may be made to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the following recommendation.

JOHN. H. BROWN.

October 9th, 1833. 12-3w.

We the subscribers having been patrons of the Richmond Female Seminary, since it has been conducted by the Rev. John H Brown, can with confidence recommend it to the public, as being equal to any Female School in Kentucky.

William McClanahan,	*Ezekial Field,*
Curtis Field,	*Squire Turner*
Thompson Burnam,	*Thomas G. Little.*
David Irvine,	*Daniel Breck.*
Howard Williams,	

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine
From the British College of Health, London.

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Doloureux, Dropsy, St Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents. Duly Appointed—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris;* J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg;* P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville;* J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville;* A. Cargill, *Cynthiana;* Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills;* Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond;* Shultz and Hadnut, *Maysville;* John R. Bryant, *Union Town;* J. Dudley *Frankfort;* W. Cox, *Centreville;* William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*

September 25th, 1833. 11-by

For the Western Luminary.

A Retrospect of Greece.--No. 1.

The name of Greece calls up associations of no ordinary character in the classic mind. At the mention of her name, the mind naturally recurs to those days when she stood, proudly pre-eminent in the power of her arms, the glory of her philosophy, the eloquence of her orators, and the sublimity of her bards.

A retrospect of the past history of Greece, whilst it fills the mind with wonder, and admiration, cannot fail to awaken the deepest sympathies of the heart. No nation perhaps that has ever existed, presents a richer field for the investigation of the classic mind than this. Like many other nations of antiquity, Greece had her origin in ignorance and barbarism, her community being not only unacquainted with any regular form of government, but utterly destitute of a knowledge of the common necessaries of life. In her infant state, she was defenceless, shrouded in ignorance and superstition, a prey not only to herself, but to all surrounding nations.

Egypt and Phœnicia first introduced into this country those arts and sciences, which subsequently were carried to so high a degree of perfection. Under their benign influence the country gradually underwent a favourable change, until from a band of rustic savages, they became a regularly organized nation, skilled not only in the government of themselves, but in all the habits and customs of a civilized community.

But Greece was not destined to take a middle stand among the then civilized nations of the earth, she was to take the lead, and excel not only her petty rivals, but even her great foster mother, Egypt herself.

The most splendid picture that ancient Greece presents, is her gigantic progress in letters and science, in all the refinements of thought and embellishments of intellect. No nation unassisted by the light and genial influence of christianity, ever exhibited a character more strongly marked with all that was purifying in mind, or elevating in manners. No age or country before this, had shone with so brilliant an array of philosophers, orators, historians, poets, and artists. Their literary productions, and elegant works of art, have fixed the standard of literary taste and scientific judgment, to all succeeding generations. What country has ever produced strains of eloquence like those of Demosthenes? What nation has ever been honored with such bold and original genius in philosophy as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle? Throwing off the shackles of national prejudice and long established custom, these master spirits fearlessly applied the touchstone of philosophy to human actions, thinking themselves well rewarded, if the cause of virtue was promoted, and the standard of public morals elevated.

In looking back upon the lives of these men, the mind cannot but be struck with observing their close adherence to the principles they professed, their strict morality, and the untiring devotion with which they endeavoured to impress their countryman with the necessity of regarding virtue in all their actions. Here may be seen the dignity of human nature! Here is displayed elevation of human character, purified from the dross of selfishness, and freed from the pageantry of display! Here is exhibited philanthropy, worthy of the imitation of every lover of humanity!—Although without the purifying light of divine revelation, the actions of these men put to the blush the conduct of many who have professed to be guided by its holy precepts.

The works of Xenophon, Herodotus and Thucidides in beauty of style and correctness of thought exhibit the high degree of advancement to which literature had attained in their day. The unrivalled powers of Homer, glowing in all their brilliancy and native elegance, show him to have been one, in whom the fires of genius burned with almost superhuman brightness. The history of this man as strongly illustrates the powers of genius, as that of any other who has ever existed. For although he spent his life in penury and obscurity, yet after death he was acknowledged to be his country's pride, and his name was clothed with posthumous honours. The elegance of the Grecian literature was equalled by the splendour of her architecture. Cecrops, the founder of Athens, little thought that he was laying the foundations of a city whose fame would fill the world, and to whom succeeding generations would look up for examples of literature and science.

The magnificence of the Athenian temples, palaces and monuments, proclaimed the skill of her native artists. The barbarian looked upon her mighty structures as the work of magic, not believing that human power could produce things so wonderful. The Athenian senate hall resounded with the voices of her statesmen and orators, speaking in the most moving and thrilling tones of eloquence.—Her poets swept the harp to the praises of her departed heroes; her victorious monarchs moved through her thronged streets, with crowds of captives following their proud chariot wheels, and her harbour was crowded with a noble fleet, armed and equipt for war.

But this noble city was not suffered to remain in her unrivalled splendour. As is often the case, the very means that contributed most to her greatness, served but to accelerate her downfall. Sensible of their superiority in all that pertained to civilized life, the Athenian community became proud, and desirous of arragating to themselves undue authority. This, soon excited the jealousy of the other states, and all Greece united to destroy that city, which claimed a sovereignty over all the rest. The Peloponnesian war ensued, and after a series of bloody battles in which all the skill, and military tactics, of the age were displayed, the city was taken by Lysander, 404 years before the christian era. After this period, the sun of Athenian glory was obscured, and declined from its zenith. Oppressed by the thirty tyrants, and groaning under their calamities, they could scarcely realize that they were the same people, who so recently prided themselves on their power and attainments.

In the age of Philip, they seemed in some degree to be reanimated with their former spirit and energy, and endeavoured earnestly to assert their rights and oppose his unjust authority. But they soon discovered that Athens was not what she had been, and their inefficiency to maintain their former greatness was so apparent that they gave over the attempt at resistance. Although they continued to cultivate their taste for literature and the arts, they were at length forced to submit to the power of the Romans.

There is something mournful, and saddening to the spirit in contemplating the ruins of a city like that of Athens. We see her almost a sovereign, independent city, clothed in all the beauty, strength and pride of her magnificence—and in five centuries, scathed, despoiled and desolated, she stands but the wreck of her former glory. But thus it is ever with human grandeur,—transient as the light of the brilliant meteor, glowing in the heavens, we at one moment look upon it, our eyes are dazzled, and we are awed into silent admiration at a single view of its corruscations;—we look again, but it has vanished, and left behind no vestage of its former existence, except a darkness, which is increased to a tenfold degree, by a recollection of its former brilliancy.

Greece departs from her ancient purity, and becomes a prey to the Romans, and the Romans becoming corrupt, are subdued by bands of fierce barbarians, and thus we see the inadequacy of refinement and civilization, to preserve a nation, when pride, luxury and corruption, are suffered to get the ascendency.—Had Greece continued to adhere to the precepts of her wise statesmen and philosophers, the Roman eagle never would have floated on her cities' walls.

G. W. C.

American Books in England.

No one can look over a London newspaper or magazine of a recent date without observing a good many evidences of the increasing interest with which this country is viewed in Great Britian. Books of trave's in the United States, and of comments on our political institutions, have multiplied very rapidly of late. Another and very gratifying evidence of the awakened curiosity felt in England in relation to this country, is the unusual attention at present paid to American literature. American books are not merely read, but large editions of them are reprinted in London, and find a ready sale. In the last received number of the Quarterly Review there is a list of some 20 or 30 new works of American origin, and one whole page of the last number of the London Athenæum is devoted to advertisements of American books. An international copyright law would put literary matters on their proper footing between the two countries, and would furnish a stimulus to clever men in this country, which would be the means of producing many a work deserving to be re-printed in England. Authors, both English and American, would receive a more certain remuneration for their time and talents; a vast amount of ephemeral nonsense, which is now re-printed in this country merely because it may be had free of cost, would be excluded from circulation; and the whole character of our literature would be very materially improved.—*N. Y. Evc. Post.*

Maternal Affection.

A beautiful woman can no doubt exercise a powerful influence over the masculine heart; by her charms she can disarm philosophy, and lead away its votaries into the mazy labyrinths of passion. To win the affections of a gifted and graceful female is the highest summit of man's ambition; but while he devotes himself so intensely to the pursuits of fading, inconstant beauty, which may only shine like a falling star, for a moment on his attention, and then sink into the clouds of cold indifferance, without leaving behind a trace of fleeting brilliancy, why should he forget a mother's affection, which neither change of fortune nor length of absence can estrange from him? Her solicitude, either in prosperity or adversity, always accompanies us like a good genius. Our image is enshrined in her heart—it is embalmed in her sympathies, and it reigns absolutely in her feelings. There no rival can supplant the child; from thence the stream of maternal attachment can not be diverted by time or circumstances. "Heaven," says an elegant writer, "has imprinted on a mother's face, something beyond this world—something which claims kindred with the skies. The angelic smile, the tender look, the waking, watchful eye, which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe—these are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent in vain could eulogize. The heart of man can alone paint the picture. Maternity! ecstatic sound, so twined our hearts that they must cease to throb ere we forget it! 'tis our first love. Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are first uplifted to it—we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age."

Bad Manners at Church.

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Friend* has devoted a column and a half to the castigation of those who are guilty of rudeness at church. The following is a summary of charges which he brings against all whom they may concern. —*Christian Intelligencer.*

"To walk along the aisle, with such an air as betrays an utter insensibility to the sacredness of the place and the occasion; to gaze around with vain and careless look, as if to let it be seen that the person has too much spirit to be a saint; to obtrude upon the solemn assembly, in the whole look and manner, the express image of a spirit all whose thoughts and feelings are utterly at variance with the circumstances that surround it; to be manifestly vacant, or absent, or occupied only with the self-complacency of one who feels himself superior to the service that is taking place, while the high praises of God are sung; to wear the aspect of perfect inattention in time of prayer; to assume a lounging, heedless posture, the face turned full upon the worshipping assembly, the eyes rolling in every direction from the floor to the ceiling, the countenance indicative of a brutish apathy in regard to the whole transaction, the entire person so ordered and composed to the very spirit of atheism, as if it were a point even of affectation to make it clear to all around that the lowest sentiment of devotion is wanting; to discover, while the sermon is delivered, the impatience of a soul that is intent only on the anticipated pleasure of regaling itself with a good dinner or a quiet nap at home, when the exercises are all concluded, to disturb the tranquility of the congregation in any way, through mere wantonness of corrupt humour; all these things, and things like these, we say, are not only contrary to the true spirit of piety, but downright breaches of good-breading. And breaches they are too, of a very gross kind; always arguing a radical defect of the spirit of politeness, a constitutional rudeness that is but poorly palliated by all the airs of artificial life which the art of the dancing master may have provided for in other respects.

"I would take a newspaper IF I had time to read it."—This is the excuse which people make against taking a paper. Nonsense! There is a mechanic in this village who has no other way of supporting himself and a large family, than by his own hands, who takes *six* periodical papers. The subscription price and postage of which, amount to nineteen dollars and fifty cents!! We hope some of our wealthy neighbors will keep their countenance. Besides reading all these papers weekly—and one more which a friend gives him—he finds time to read as much more in scientific and other useful books. He does a good day's work each day, and we venture to say, labors as many hours in the course of a week as any of those who cannot "find time to read a single paper." He does not sit down after doing his day's work, and toast his shins and suck his fingers.

From the Christian Watchman.

The Absent Wife.

'Domestic love! to thy white hand is given,
'Of earthly happiness the golden key.'—*Croly.*

Cura absit.

But she is absent! she who was to me
The light and music of my happy home.
It was her smile that made this house so gay;
Her voice, that made it eloquent with joy.
Her presence, peopled it. Her very tread,
Had life and gladness in it. But 'tis gone!
And silence fills her place, and solitude
Spreads like a shadow o'er the very walls!
And not a place, chair, book, is what it was,
A moment since, when she, my love, was here.

Alas! how fondly do we concentrate
Our happiness in one beloved form!
A human form, how perishably frail,
On that one life we stake our earthly joy.
In that one life, we live. It is our world.
That gone, our sun is darkened; and the scene,
Of late so full of beauty and of bliss,
Is rife with desolation.—From the midst
Of the dark ruins of our withered love,
Methinks there comes a voice in unison
With thine, Eternal Father!—in thy word—
'*Set your affection upon things above*—
'Lay up your treasure *there!* and not beneath—
'Earth is too treacherous for so vast a trust!'

NEWTON.

My Mother's Gold Ring.

This is one of the most charming little books that we ever read. The preface informs us that its story was communicated to the writer, by a valued friend, as a fact, with the name of the principal character. We know not to whom the cause of Temperance is most indebted, Mr. J. T. who related the story to the author, or Mr. L. M. S. who gave it bodily form, and clothing. It is the simple narrative of her sufferings, by an afflicted woman, who had a sottish husband, but who, by her admonitions and the kindness of a friend and neighbor, was reclaimed from his dissolute course. It presents in a lively manner, the influence of the "Temperance Pledge" in the case of one individual, and the consequences of its neglect in another. "George," the reformed husband, accompanied by his wife and children was on his way to jail for a debt contracted at the tipler's rum shop. "Farmer Johnson," who had been saved from intemperance by "the pledge," meets them on the way, and becomes responsible for the debt. "George" melted in topenitence by the kindness of his neighbour Johnson, resolves to become a Temperance man. The commencement of this reformation is thus stated by the wife of "George," which explains the reason for the title given to the tract, "The Gold Ring."—And the reader is desired to notice, that "the Deacon's store" named, was the dram-shop to which her husband had been decoyed. We here present the address of the wife to her husband, and his answers, in the language of the narrative, that our readers may have a specimen of its beauty.—*C. Watchman.*

"Dear George said I, turning to my husband, "you used to pray; let us thank God for this great deliverance from evil." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I fear God will scarcely listen to my poor prayers, after all my offences; but I will try." We closed the cottage door, and he prayed with so much humility of heart, and so much earnestness of feeling, that I felt almost sure that God's grace would be lighted up in the bosom of this unhappy man, if sighs, and tears, and prayers could win their way to heaven. He was very grave, and said little or nothing that night. The next morning, when I woke up, I was surprised, as the sun had not risen, to find that he had already gone down. At first, I felt alarmed, as such a thing had become unusual with him, of late years; but my anxious feelings were agreeably relieved when the children told me their father had been hoeing for an hour in the potatoe field, and was mending the garden fence. With our scanty materials I got ready the best breakfast that I could, and he sat down to it, with a good appetite, but said little; and, now and then I saw the tears starting into his eyes. I had many fears, that he would fall back into his former habits whenever he would meet his old companions, or stop in again at the Deacon's store.—I was about urging him to move to another village.—After breakfast, he took me aside, and asked me if I had not a gold ring. "George," said I, "that ring was my mother's: she took it from her finger, and gave it to me, the day that she died. I would not part with that ring unless it were to save life. Besides, if we are industrious and honest, we shall not be forsaken." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I know how you prize that gold ring: I never loved you more than when you wept over it, while you first told me the story of your mother's death; it was just a month before we were married, the last Sabbath evening in May, Jenny, and we were walking by the river. "I wish you would bring me that ring." Memory hurried me back, in an instant, to the scene, the bank upon the river's side, where we sat together, and agreed upon our wedding-day. I brought down the ring, and he asked me, with so great an earnestness of manner, to put it on his little finger, that I did so; not, however, without a trembling hand and a misgiving heart. "And now, Jenny," said he, as he rose to go out, "pray that God may support me." My mind was not in a happy state, for I felt some doubt of his intentions. From a little hill, at the back of our cottage, we had a fair view of the Deacon's store. I went up to the top of it; and, while I watched my husband's steps, no one can tell how fervently I prayed God to guide them aright. I saw two of his old companions, standing at the store door, with glasses in their hands; and, as my husband came in front of the shop, I saw them beckon him in. It was a sad moment for me. "Oh George," said I, though I knew he could not hear me, "go on; remember your poor wife and your starving children!" My heart sunk within me, when I saw him stop and turn towards the shop. He shook hands with his old associates: they appeared to offer him their glasses: I saw him shake his head and pass on. "Thank God, said I, and ran down the hill, with a light step, and seizing my baby at the cottage door, I literally covered it with kisses, and bathed it in tears of joy. About ten o'clock, Richard Lane, the Squire's office-boy, brought in a piece of meat and some meal, saying my husband sent word, that he could not be home till night, as he was at work, on the Squire's barn; Richard added, that the Squire had engaged him for two months. He came home early, and the children ran down the hill to meet him. He was grave, but cheerful. "I have prayed for you, dear husband," said I. "And a merciful God has supported me, Jenny," said he. It is not easy to measure the degrees of happiness; but, take it altogether, this, I think, was the happiest evening of my life. If there is great joy in heaven, over a sinner that repenteth, there is no less joy in the heart of a faithful wife, over a husband, that was lost, and is found. In this manner the two months went away. In addition to his common labor, he found time to cultivate the garden, and make and mend a variety of useful articles about the house. It was soon understood, that my husband had reformed, and it was more generally believed, because he was a subject for the gibes and sneers of a large number of the Deacon's customers. My husband used to say, "Let those laugh, that are wise and win." He was an excellent workman, and business came in from all quarters. He was soon able to repay neighbor Johnson, and our families lived in the closest friendship with each other. One evening, farmer Johnson said to my husband, that he thought it would be well for him to sign the temperance pledge; that he did not advise it, when he first began to leave off spirit, for he feared his strength might fail him. "But now," said he, "you have continued five months without touching a drop, and it would be well for the cause, that you should sign the pledge." "Friend Johnson," said my husband, "when a year has gone safely by, I will sign the pledge. For five months, instead of the pledge, I have in every trial and temptation—and a drinking man knows well the force and meaning of those words—I have relied on this gold ring, to renew my strength, and remind me of my duty to God, to my wife, to my children, and to society. Whenever the struggle of appetite has commenced, I have looked upon this ring: I have remembered that it was given, with the last words and dying counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, who placed it there, and, under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved thus far, the life boat of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very day twelvemonth, on which I had put the ring upon my husband's finger, farmer Johnson brought over the Temperance book. We all sat down to the tea-table together.—After supper was done, little Robert climed up and kissed his father, and, turning to farmer Johnson, "Father," said he, "has not smelt like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler, once, since we rode home in your yellow wagon." The farmer opened the book: my husband signed the pledge of the society, and with tears in his eyes, gave me back—ten thousand times more precious than ever—MY MOTHER'S GOLD RING.

The Point to be Decided.

The point to be decided, to be decided by legislators of these United States, to be decided for all coming posterity, for the world, and for eternity, is,

Shall the sale of ardent spirit as a drink be treated in legislation, as a virtue, or a vice? Shall it be licensed, sanctioned by law, and perpetuated to roll its all pervading curses onward interminably? Or shall it be treated, as it is in truth, a *sin?* And if there shall in future, be men base enough to continue to commit it, shall the community, in self-defence by wise and wholesome legislation, as far as practicable and expedient, shield themselves from its evils; and if these evils must, through the wickedness of men, continue to exist, let them fall as leniently as the public safety will permit, alone on the heads of their authors?

On the decision of this question, to a great extent, hangs the endless destiny of countless millions. In England, Ireland, and Scotland; Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, Germany, India, and China; Africa, and the islands of the sea, men are now awaking from the slumber of ages, and on this subject are following our example. They look to us, ask for information, acknowledge their obligations to our priority, and cheer us onward. Their voice seems to rise as on the wings of the wind, and cry from the four quarters of the earth, Ye who were blessed with the power, and heart to be free, and to commence the world's emancipation, stop not, or falter till it is finished. Aid not by example, or business, or *laws*, what you labor to remove. Sanction not, by legislation, the continuance of the burden under which creation has so long groaned, and which she is now agonizing to throw off. Cheer her, and help her; or at least let her have the full benefit of her own efforts, the efforts of her friends, and the aid of her God; and though the grace of Him that worketh all in all, His people shall be free, eternally free; and the glory shall be given to Him, to whom it is all due.—*6th Report A. T. Soc.*

Italian and Spanish Proverbs.

He who serves God has the best master in the world.

Wealth hides many a great fault.

The wise discourses of a poor man go for nothing.

The example of good men is visible philosophy.

One ill example spoils many good laws.

In prosperity, we need moderation; in adversity, patience.

He who doeth the injury never forgives the injured man.

He who would please every body in all he doeth, troubles himself and contents nobody.

A man's own opinion is never in the wrong.

He who knows most, commonly speaks least.

Few men take his advice who talks a great deal.

Wealth betrays the best resolved mind into one vice or other.

Keep aloof from all quarrels, be neither a witness nor party.

Fools and wilful men make the lawyers great.

The applause of the mob, or multitude, is but poor comfort.

Truths and roses have thorns about them.

He who will revenge every affront, means not to live long.

A Courtier is a slave in a golden chain.

'Tis better to keep out of a quarrel than to make it up afterward.

LEXINGTON
Hat, Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN LITER,
(*Late Foreman of Philip Spare,*)

HAS opened at the above establishment, a large assortment of *Umbrellas, Hats,* and *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,* of both Eastern and Lexington manufacture. He invites the attention of the public to his stock. He has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with the *best* and *most fashionable* articles in his line from Philadelphia, and is manufacturing Boots and Shoes of every description, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

Immediate and constant employment will be given to *TEN or TWELVE* steady, capable *WORKMEN.*

☞WANTED TO HIRE—*Five or six Negroes,* who can make good coarse Shoes.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now making up and will keep constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemen and Ladies' wear, which he offers for sale at his shop on Upper street, opposite the City Porter House, on the most liberal terms, for cash.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
EIGHT OR TEN Journeymen Shoe-makers, capable of manufacturing first rate boots and shoes, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Also, three or four APPRENTICES to the Shoe-making business. GEO. ADAMS.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1833. 8-tf

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

Miller & Farrar,
(Main Street, one door below J. McCauley's Grocery)

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced, at their stand, the manufacture of every article in the above mentioned line of business; and where they keep constantly on hand for sale, a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city.

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,
Opposite Washington Hotel,
Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by

Cleland on Campbellism.

THE urgent solicitation of clergymen and others, of the several orthodox denominations, has induced the subscribers to issue proposals for the publication of a work with the above title, from the pen of the Rev Dr. CLELAND, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

The proposed work will consist chiefly of a series of numbers, entitled "CAMPBELLISM," which appeared originally in the Western Luminary, with amendments and large additions of entirely new matter, by the author.

The necessity for the publication of some such work as this, at the present juncture, must be obvious to every friend of orthodox religion, at all acquinted with the condition of the church in the Western states. The pernicious and destructive heresy which is so ably combatted and refuted in the proposed publication, should no longer be permitted to threaten the peace and purity of the church of Christ, without a serious effort to counteract, with the weapons furnished by *truth*, its deleterious influence. Dr. Cleland is well known as a talented and popular writer. His present effort fully sustains the reputation he has heretofore gained, as an able defender of the faith.

As it is designed to publish the proposed work by subscription, it cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify its publication. Clergymen and others of the several orthodox denominations, who are friendly to the publication, will confer a favor and promote the cause of truth, by procuring and forwarding subscribers, as soon as practicable.

TODD & SKILLMAN.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The work will comprise a pamphlet of about sixty pages, octavo, and will be furnished at the rate of *twenty-five* copies for five dollars, and a larger number in proportion. Owing to the very low price at which the work is to be furnished, subscriptions for a less number cannot be received, unless paid in advance, and conveyed to us free of charge; in such cases it will be 25 cents per copy.

It is recommended, that individuals unite in companies, and forward their orders for *twenty-five* or more copies.

As numerous applications have been made for the work by individuals living in distant parts of the country, we would remark, that it will be so arranged that persons ordering *twenty-five* or more copies, (accompanied with the money,) can have them forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, at an expense of postage not exceeding *eight cents* per copy to the most distant. Such orders, (*post paid,*) will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞*Persons procuring subscribers will please return the subscription papers by the first week in November next; as it is desirable the work should be issued as soon as practicable.*

Lexington, September 4, 1833.

Pocket Bible Dictionary.

A POCKET DICTIONARY of the Bible, edited by Archibald Alexander, D. D. and published by the American Sunday School Union, 546 pages. This Dictionary contains a greater number of articles, and more matter than any work of the kind now published; and its great advantage over all other similar works, is, that it explains and defines such terms as teachers and common readers of the Bible wish to have explained, such as, access, accursed, appeal, arrow, ascension, assurance, astrologers, atonement, &c. It gives the definition of theological terms, and the illustration of religious doctrines and precepts and ancient customs and manners, as well as a knowledge of the geography, natural history and biography of the Bible.

Julia changed; or the true secret of a happy Christmas, illustrated with a variety of cuts.

The Ringleader, a tale for boys, illustrated by a variety of fine original cuts.

The Only Son, or the history of Jonah Ross and his mother, a beautiful story for boys; illustrated by a great variety of fine original cuts, will be published in all next week.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—A large assortment of cheap reading books, of every size, for children and youth, prepared with great care, and illustrated and embellished in various forms, may always be found at the American Sunday School Union Depository, No. 146 Chesnut st. nearly opposite the Arcade; and at the Sunday School Depository in Lexington Ky.

L. STEPHENS, *Agent,*
July 24.—2by *For the Lex. Depository.*

HATTING BUSINESS.
JOHN STEEL

RETURNS his thanks to the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received from them, and in order to serve his friends and customers more promptly and better, he has taken into co-partnership with him, **WILLIAM TOD,** Jr. who will take charge of our Manufactory, personally. Mr. Tod has worked in most of the Eastern Cities, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the latest improvements of the trade in all its branches. By our close application to business and great desire to give satisfaction, we hope to merit an increased share of public patronage. The business to be continued at the old stand at the corner of Main and Main cross st. under the firm of

STEEL & TOD.

N B. One or two Apprentices who can come well recommended, will be taken to learn the above business.
S. & T.

Lexington, October, 31, 1832—18-1y.

NEW AUCTION
And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main street, opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.

Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1832—18-tf.

NEW GROCERY
AND PLANK YARD

JOHN SHROCK, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business, in connexion with a Plank Yard, formerly owned by Mr. B. Blunt. He has a first rate assortment of family Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and New-Orleans Sugar, Spices, Pepper, Lamp Oil, Fish, Molasses, Cheese, Nails, &c &c.

Also: A general assortment of Planks, Scantling, and Cedar Posts, &c. all of which will be offered on as good terms as they can be had in Lexington. The establishment are placed under the management of J. S. Freeman, whose attention to the business, he hopes will merit a share of public favor. The attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Lexington, October 24, 1832—17-tf

New Drug and Chemical STORE.

GEORGE W. NORTON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Opposite the Library, Main-Street, Lexington, Kentucky,

IS NOW receiving from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, an extensive Invoice of

FRESH MEDICINES.

The stock, consisting of near 100 packages, includes a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Glass Ware, Perfumery, &c.*

From the pains he has been at in selecting the best of every article, together with his exertions to please, he hopes will secure him a share of public patronage.

Physicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

☞All orders from Physicians and dealers in Medicines will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

Physician's prescriptions neatly and accurately compounded.

☞Medicines delivered at all hours of the night.

June 5, 1833.—48-tf.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday of November, and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The courses are—

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOK.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. YANDELL.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110. The graduation fee is $20.

The cholera having left it, Lexington now enjoys its ordinary health.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*
July 31, 1833. 3-3m

MERCHANT TAILORS'
FASHIONABLE STORE.
No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality, suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons,

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 5, 1833.—48-tf

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street

HELLEN HERRING.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf